The Bombay Gazette

11,139 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

SHIPPING.

...ND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, ...YMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ...E, AND MARSEILLES.

...MME OF DEPARTURES.

Tons	H. P.	Captain.	
3033	500	S. F. Cole.....	12th Aug.
2990	600	A. Symons.....	26th „
4194	770	A. H. Johnson	2nd Sept
2736	500	W. E. Thompson	9th „
2939	500	E. J. Baker.....	16th „
2739	500	A. B. Imeson	23RD „
...	500	P. S Tomlin	30th „
1783	500	C. Harris.....	3rd Oct.
1462	600	W. E. Breese.....	10th „
2081	500	G. Scrivener.....	17th „
5013	1000	G. F. Cates.....	24th „
2736	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st „

...rked L proceed direct to London via ... marked M via Marseilles. By the ... for London change vessels at Suez. ... call at Plymouth. ... issue the Company's Dockyard, ... on the day of sailing to convey ...

...OMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, ...ND AUSTRALIA.

...H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
...600	L. Reeves	22nd	Aug.
...600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.
...500	L. H. Moule.....	19th	„

...now issued at greatly reduced rates ...ulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER, ...tendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

...ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...ROUTE.

...'S from BOMBAY to ...si, including the Continental ...ed on favorable terms; and ...three and six months. Tickets ...allow passengers to travel ...and 2nd class by rail from

...LES ROUTE.

...BOMBAY for MAR- ...ON direct every four weeks ...th, and the voyage to the for- ...in 19 days in fair weather (it ...). The Railway journey from ...pies about 27 hours. ...the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, ...are across the Continent :—

Second Class Rs. 370.

...so issued, for particulars of which ...on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER, ...perintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co. ...1884.

...E GENERALE ITALIANA.

...NITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

...HE Regular Mail Steamers ... leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each ...month as noon, calling at ADEN ...SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA ...A, and MARSEILLES, starting from ...th of every month for BOMBAY. ...rses of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500. ... First, Second, and Third Class respec- ...Wine. Infants are allowed free. ... and under ten years, half fare, ...d liberal discount. ... Baggage will be delivered in ... CHARGE, to the extent allowed

...nt of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to ...ers returning within three, six, and twelve months ...tively from the date of LANDING. ...e following or other First Class Steamers will leave ...mbay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA.....	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August, She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....	1st class £	7 5 0
Via Dieppe	1st class „	5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tick... For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA.....	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE.....	G. B. Veronà	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)...	B. Gelcich.....	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)...	B. Gelcich.....	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin.....	3,500	550	29th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN SINCLAIR ...	3,000	Macmahon ..	25th Aug.
CLAN DRUMMOND..	3,000	Beer..... „	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE.....	2,500	Nelson..... „	19th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 53, Victoria buildings, Parsee Bazar-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1884.

(2.) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

(3.) To appoint Directors in place of those retiring who are eligible for re-election.

(4.) To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 9th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

P. CHERY... Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 11th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Muscat, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with DOCK TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON, BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW; CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S TANTALUS LIQUOR FRAMES,

Containing 2 Handsome Richly Cut Glass Decanters, quart size, made specially for India, Rs. 55 and Rs. 68 cash ;

Containing 3 one-quart size Decanters, Rs. 80 and Rs. 100.

FOR THE DINING OR DRAWING-ROOM. New designs in FLOWER STANDS AND CENTRE PIECES, In Crystal and Coloured Glass on Mirror Plateau. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 33 cash.

PLAIN AND THREADED GLASS SPECIMEN TUBES, VASES, and TABLE ORNAMENTS, in a variety of new and pretty tints. From Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 cash.

GLASS WALL MIRRORS, NEW DESIGNS. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30 cash.

WHITE PORCELAIN MENU SLATES AND FLOWER TUBES COMBINED. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 cash, cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S NEW JAPANESE WARE, elegantly mounted in Electro-plate.

Butter Coolers.....	Rs. 22	8 cash
Sardine Boxes.....	24	0 „
Ice Pails.....	25	0 „
Preserve Frames	35	0 „
Biscuit Boxes	34	0 „
Salt Cellars, each	5	0 „
5 o'clock Tea Sets	40	0 „
Sardines	45	0 „
Salad Bowls.....	50	0 „
Toast Racks.....	22	0 „
Jam Pots	20	0 „
Sugar Pots	20	0 „
Miniature Tea and Coffee Sets	68	0 „

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of every description, the largest and choicest stock in India.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH MESSRS. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN

The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 550 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now been fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 800 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn Lancashire.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 13, Forbes-street, Fort.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH, Secretaries and Managers. 26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at.....	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
„ „ pints at.....	„ 3-0	„
Double Stout, quarts at.....	„ 4-8	„
„ „ pints at.....	„ 3-12	„

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godowakeeper, FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

LLOYDS REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

BOMBAY SURVEYORSHIPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of Lloyds Register of British and Foreign Shipping have appointed Mr. A. C. CLARK as NON-EXCLUSIVE SHIP SURVEYOR, and Mr. JAMES MOIR as NON-EXCLUSIVE ENGINEER SURVEYOR, to that Society for the Port of Bombay.

Application for the services of Mr. Clark should be addressed to him at 24, Apollo Street, Bombay, and for the services of Mr. Moir to him at Cooria Mills, Coorla.

By order of the Committee,

B. WAYMOUTH, Secretary.

2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, 14th July, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

VICE-PATRON :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND :—

The Hon'ble FORBES ADAM, President.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.	Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I.	NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.	The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.	D. S. KEMP, Esq.

J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON, Honorary Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

SADDLERY AND STABLE GEAR

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE.

BRIDLES, Snaffle, Pelham and Weymouth, Bray and Wedging Bridles, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20	
DRIVING BITS, Best polished steel, Liverpool Sliding Bar and Ring Snaffles, well twisted mouths	from Rs. 4 to Rs. 11
RIDING BITS, Snaffles, Pelham, Pelham Lady's, Curb Ring Bradoon ...	from „ 4 to „ 7
CURB CHAINS, Best Steel, open or twisted links	Rs. 1-0
HEAD COLLARS, with non-corrosive links and buckles	Rs. 3-8
KNEE-CAPS, Kersey and Leather.....	from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-0
MARTINGALES, Leather covered or ...	from Rs. 4-8 to „ 5-4
REIN-HOLDERS, Patent Leather	from Rs. 3-0 to „ 3-8
SADDLE GIRTHS, Cotton and Wool, all wool, best cord, Fitz William or Melton	Rs. 3 to „ 7-0
SADDLE CLOTHS, Best woven Felt	from Rs. 4-8 to „ 6-0

WHIPS, DRIVING TANDEM, BUGGY, TONGA, RIDING AND HUNTING SPURS, DRIVING REINS, STIRRUP IRONS AND LEATHERS, CURRY COMBS, LAMPS, &c.

DOG-COLLARS, MUZZLES, SLIPS, LEADS AND CHAINS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL ... ...£2,000,000.

FIRST ISSUE OF 1,00,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH,

Of which 50,000 are reserved for issue in India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

PAYABLE

£1 on Application ; £1 on Allotment, and the Balance of £8 at such times and in such sums not exceeding £2, as the Directors may determine, and at intervals of not less than one month.

(Interest at Five per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all payments made in advance of Calls.)

DIRECTORS.

CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN, Esq.,.....	D. L. W. P. Director of the International Bank of London Limited.
LIONEL R. C. BOYLE, Esq.,.....	Of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton & Co., 80, Lombard Street, E.C.
W. W. CARGILL, Esq.,.....	Founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I.,...	(Formerly President of the Bank of Bengal.
J. MACDONALD, Esq.,.....	Late of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay.
BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G.,...	Oriental Club, Hanover Square, late Governor of Leeward Islands.
GRANT HEATLY TOD-HEATLY, Esq.,...	13, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W.

BANKERS.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited, THE BANK OF SCOTLAND (Edinburgh, London, and Branches).

BROKERS.

Messrs. STEER, LAWFORD & CUERTON, 3, Drapers' Gardens, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HOLLAMS, SON & COWARD, Mincing Lane, London.

INTERIM SECRETARY.

R. T. ROHDE, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES : 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Copy of prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Bombay office of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Payments on application will be received at the rate of Rs. 12-4 per £(1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee) until further notice.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED, LONDON,

AWARDED

NINETEEN GOLD MEDALS,

FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

WHOLE-FRUIT JAMS AND SOUPS,

BOTH IN WHITE GLASS.

BOTTLED FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED FISH, POTTED MEATS, PATES, &c.

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

HAS just been replenished with a very choice selection of articles in NEW and NOVEL designs, a few of which are quoted below :—

Biscuit Boxes	from Rs. 18	to Rs. 50	Butter Dishes	from Rs. 16	to Rs. 35
Breakfast Dishes	„ „	27-8 to „ 40	Breakfast Cruets	„ „	16 to „ 25
Card Stands.....	„ „	16-8 to „ 25	Fruit Stands	„ „	38-8 to „ 40
Cake Baskets	„ „	22-8 to „ 36	Dessert Knives and Forks ...		(dozen) „ 40
Crumb Scoops.....	(Stag)	„ 18-8	„ „ „		(dozen) „ 75
Ice Pitchers.....	from „	31 to „ 50	Pickle Frames	from „	14 to „ 40
Claret Jugs, plain.....		„ 18	Prize Goblets	„	9 to „ 150
Flower Vases	from „	12-8 to „ 40	Napkin Rings .....(dozen)	„	19-8 to „ 26
Salts in sets of 4 ...	each	„ 30	Salvers	from 11-8	to „ 55

...nd Coffee Services, Tankards, Toast Racks, etc., &c.

"Temple House," POONA. { Outstation Orders for this Department should be sent to POONA. } Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bonquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.

Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.

Apply to

THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES, Forbes-street, Fort ; and Cumballa Hill ; And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

M. M. MODY & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking, and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins, Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bom...

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.

3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks, as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43, ESPLANADE-ROAD. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery :—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 80 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 53 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Iron Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., AGENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Limited, intimate that the above Departments are now opened and are stocked with a large selection of the newest goods just imported from London and Paris. Competent Lady Assistants from London have been engaged and Ladies may depend upon their orders receiving careful attention. Also fit and style equal to the best West-end Houses.

PATTERNS AND ESTIMATES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD., LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received at the Bombay Arsenal Office up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th August next, for the purchase of about 5,000 cwts. of LEAD, OLD (more or less). Delivery will be given from the Bombay Arsenal where specimens may be seen.

ARTHUR BROWNE, Capt., R. A., Commissary of Ordnance.

TO LET, from 1st September, 1884, the BUNGALOW in the Sion Fort, at monthly rent of Rs. 54. Applications from Government Servants to occupy it, will be received in the office of the undersigned until the 15th August, 1884.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Mazagon, 23rd July, 1884.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very airy and comfortable BED and BATH-ROOM situated in Apollo-street, Fort. Rent, Rs. 30. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row, Fort.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the following quantities of IRON RAILS, viz :—

1. Between 2,300 and 2,400 tons of second-hand Adams' No. 2 double headed iron rails ; the whole (except about 200 tons of 18 feet rail) being, say, 20 feet 3 inches in length.
2. Between 1,4 0 and 1,500 tons of old ordinary double headed rails varying from 18 to 24 feet in length.
3. About 170 tons of old ordinary double headed rails, not less than 16, but under 14, feet in length.
4. About 60 tons of old Bridge rails.
5. About 125 tons of old Adams' No. 1 and No. 2 rails.

The rails in question can be seen by intending tenderers at this Company's Stores Depôt at Parel.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any tender. Purchasers will have to take delivery at the Company's Depôt, Parel, and make their own arrangements for removing the rails purchased by them. Payment will be required on delivery.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd August, 1884.

THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

ISSUE of Rs. 3,00,000, eight per cent. Debentures of Rs. 500 each, to be paid off by annual drawings of not less than Rs. 30,000 by lot as set forth in a Trust Deed.

Applications are invited for Rs. 3,00,000 in eight per cent. Debentures of Rs. 500 each.

The Debentures will be issued at par for sums of Rs. 500 each, made payable to bearer, and carrying interest from the 1st day of September, 1884, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September at the registered office of the Company at Surat and at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, upon presentation of coupons annexed to the Debentures.

The terms of subscription for each Debenture are as follows :—

Rs. 20 on application, and the balance payable within a week from the date of the letter of allotment.

Receipts will be issued on payment of the amount due on allotment, and exchanged for definitive Debentures within a fortnight from the date of the receipt. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Applications in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Managing Director at his office in Gopipura, Surat, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 upon each Debenture applied for, on or before the 20th current instant, and the result will be made known to the applicants before the 25th idem.

The Debentures, to be issued from the 1st proximo, are secured by a Deed of Trust, whereby certain leasehold estate, buildings, plant, machinery and other property of the Company are vested in Trustees for securing the payment of the principal moneys and interest payable by virtue of such Debentures.

The above Trust Deed and also the form of Debenture can be seen at the office of Mr. Bicknell, the Company's Solicitor, No. 1, Hornby Row, Bombay, and at the Registered office of the Company at Surat.

By order,

JAMSETJEE DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat Company's Office, 6th August, 1884.

(FORM OF APPLICATION.)

THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE of Rs. 3,00,000, 8 PER CENT DEBENTURES.

To the Directors of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

I beg to apply for——Debentures of the above issue in terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 6th August, 1884, on which I have paid the required deposit of Rs. 20 per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number you may allot to me, and to make the remaining payment in respect thereof on the same being allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Name .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Date .....

HOTELS.

PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA

(Near the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. R. ; Grant Road Station, B. B. & C. I. R. ; and P. & O. Dock),

AND

VICTORIA HOTEL, ESPLANADE,

(Near the Gymkhana and opposite the Parade Ground.)

Two Minutes' walk and one Minute's drive from Bori Bunder and Church-gate-street Stations, and Apollo Bunder.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto kindly patronized his Establishments that owing to the increasing preference shown by the Public for the last-named Hotel, and the consequent want of accommodation entailed, he has been compelled to make a most important addition to it, by securing the next house, which is being fitted up with all possible conveniences and improvements, to meet the tastes and add to the comforts of his numerous patrons.

The house, which has been secured at great cost, is well situate and pleasantly open to the sea breeze, affords every facility for those who desire to reside in the Fort for business or convenience. The Proprietor here takes the opportunity of expressing his warm thanks to those who have so kindly supported him in the past, and trusts they will extend the same favours to him in the future.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Residents at either of the above Hotels can have their meals at the other without extra charge.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Agents, Bombay.

NEW TASMANIAN JAMS. SEASON, 1884.

APRICOT JAMS, Rs. 20 per case of 5 dozen tins of 1 lb. each,
STRAWBERRY JAMS, Rs. 20 „ „
ASSORTED JAMS, Rs. 16-4 „ „

Apply

T. LIDBETTER, 24, Apollo-street, Bombay, Agent for Johnson Bepthers, Hobart.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above Company are required to send on or before the 1st day of September, 1884, their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims to the Liquidators of the said Company at their office, No. 6, Apollo-street, Bombay, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before particulars of such debts are given.—Dated Bombay, 31st July, 1884.

GEO. W. READ, BOMANJI FRAMJI CAMA, Liquidators, Broach Cotton Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for the SIMLA MUNICIPALITY, an ASSISTAN SECRETARY and ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 350 per month, and Rs. 50/ per annum house rent. Rupees five thousand security required.
Applications should be addressed to
PRESIDENT, MUNICIPALITY,
Simla.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's surveyor before removal from the dock; otherwise no claim will be admitted.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th August, 1884.

FOR SALE, a Pucka-built very desirable BUNGALOW, with out-offices and about four thousand square yards of ground, adjoining the Gas Works, Parel-road, having a frontage of about three hundred feet, admirably suitable for a Mill or Factory, as the entire land is available on moderate price with a Tank in bargain.
The undersigned has also several other very desirable properties for sale on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill, Gowalia Tank, Pedder-road, Chinchpogoly, Parell, Lower and Middle Colaba, and in different parts of Fort. Prices varying from eight thousand up to six lakhs. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for Saturday, the 9th instant, is POSTPONED till FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st. To receive the Director's Report and the audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1884.
2nd. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Haridas Scoondersas who has become ineligible.
3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th August, both days inclusive.
By Order,
HARVEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1884, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st May, 1884.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To elect an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year.
(5) To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.
By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1884.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th to 29th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.
JUNTA DA FAZENDA PUBLICA,
No. 38.—O Governo da India Portuguesa precisando de 450 toneladas de carvao de Pedra para o servico das Lanchas a Vapor, convida a todas as pessoas que o quiserem fornecer para que lhe enviem ate ao dia 22 de Agosto seguinte, as competentes propostas em cartas fechadas e com direcsao a esta Secretaria.
A proposta devera conter designadamente o preco de cada tonellada de carvao posta em Goa, sendo a tonellada de 40 pes cubicos.
O Carvao sera das seguintes qualidades:—Cardiffe New Castle (Davidson West Hartly) e em partes eguaes, isto e, sendo 225 ton lladas de cada uma das mesmas qualidades.
Acceitar-se-ha a proposta que for em condipoes mais vantajosas para o governo, sendo porem, a adjudicasao do respectivo contracto feita em hasta publica, perante a Junta da Fazenda, abrindo-se o lanco pela proposta que tiver sido approvada.
A praca para a licitagao sera aberta no dia 29 do mesmo mez de Agosto, as duas horas de tarde, no edificio das secoes da mesma Junta da Fazenda na Cidade de Nova Goa.
A entrega do carvao sera feita no deposito da repartisao fluvial e as pessoas para este effeito auctorisadas, correndo por conta do fornecedor todo o risco, em quanto essas pessoas nao receberem o carvao, e so deem por entregues delle.
Os barcos que transportarem o carvao deverao vir munidos do manifesto da Alfandega de Bombaim, do qual conste a quantidade do carvao que cada um dos barcos conduz.
O respectivo preco so sera pago depois de constar do documento authentico e legal-mandado a Secretaria da Junta por aquellas pessoas encarregadas de tomar a entrega, que esta se effectuou nas condipoes do contracto e haver a junta em presenca daquelle documento ordenado o pagamento.
O contracto deve ser lavrado com o previo deposito da quantia de mil rupias feito no thesouro publico da provincia.
Faltando o fornecedor as condicoes do contracto ou a qualquer dellas, a importancia do deposito sera perdida em beneficio da Fazenda, e sem contestagao.
O fornecedor, sendo subdito estrangeiro, renunciara a todos os direitos que nessa qualidade lhe competirem, e sobre qualquer contestagao em relagao as condicoes do contracto, pagado preco ou perdimento do deposito, ficara sujeito as leis Portuguezas e as decisoes dos respectivos tribunaes em Goa.
Satisfeito o contracto restituirse-ha o deposito pela mesma occasiao em que tiver logar o pagamento do preco do fornecimento.
Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda Publica, 29 de Julho de 1884.
O Secretario da Junta da Fazenda,
JOAO JOAQUIM D'OLIVEIRA NOGAR.

CHEAP EDITION
OF
TRAMP ABROAD,
BY
MARK TWAIN.
Price Rs. 1-4. Post free Rs. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S NOVELS.
Price Rs. 1-4; Post-free Rs. 1-8 each.

Endymion.	Contarini Fleming.
Lothair.	Henrietta Temple.
Sybil.	Alroy.
Tancred.	Young Duke.
Venetia.	Vivian Grey.

Coningsby.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WORKS OF REAL UTILITY.
Price Rs. 1-8; Post-free Rs. 1-12 each.
Enquire Within Upon Every Thing.
Journey of Discovery Round Our House.
Corner Cupboard.
Practical Housewife.
Family Save-all.
Notices to Correspondents.
How a Penny became a Thousand Pounds.
Biblical Reason, Why Sacred History.
Reason Why, General Science.
Historical Reason Why, English History.
Reason Why, Natural History.
Gardener's and Farmer's Reason Why.
Wonderful Things of all Nations, 2 vols.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO BE LET, a commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Clare Road, Byculla, known as "HUNTLEY LODGE," at present undergoing thorough repairs, painting, &c., well adapted for a large family, either of Europeans or Natives, or for a School or Hotel. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, the GROUND FLOOR of a house at Masagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Dr. Maconachie. For further particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the "WILDERNESS" at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esquire. For further particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an entire FOUR-STORIED HOUSE in Hornby Row, near the Police Court, suitable either for Europeans or Parsees. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISED RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, a BUNGALOW, on Winter Road, the Ridge, at present occupied by G. H. Farran, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an OFFICE in Church-gate-street, for Rs. 50, and another for Rs. 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an entire HOUSE in Rampart Row, for Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Wells' "Rough on Corns." Ac. 6, p. 1, English dollar, sent post-free on receipt of stamps. Cures corns, warts, bunions, &c. Wells, Richardson & Co., General Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE
THE "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT.
THE following is a result of an official test of the above deservedly popular Cement:—

	Crushing strength.
Sample A, 540 lbs. per square inch	1,816 per square inch.
" B, 530 " "	2,023 " "
" C, 580 " "	1,922 " "

It is strong, durable, and quick-setting.
WARDEN & Co.
32, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the seashore in Middle Colaba. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable UPPER-STORIED furnished BUNGALOW at Cumballa, rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, on account of GOKUL ASHTAMI HOLIDAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th August, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that PARAK MAGANBHOY PURSHOTAMBHOY, carrying on business in the name of PARAK HARI BHAKATI, has CONTRACTED to SELL the property hereunder described to SONI GORDHUN MAGAN. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, at his office, No. 26, Meadow-street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1884.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 50 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 978, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Shaik Memon-street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 376, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Shaik Memon-street, on or towards the west by the Withalwaddy-road, on or towards the north by the house of Chugon Kirparam Judia, and on or towards the south by the house of Motechund Harakchand, which premises were formerly in the occupation of the Bombay firm of the said Parak Maganbhoy Purshotumbhoy and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of Gokal Atmaram and other tenants of the said Parak Maganbhoy Purshotumbhoy.
MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the eighteenth day of August, instant, at 5 o'clock p. m., at the offices of the Company, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed.
Should the resolutions, or either of them, be passed by the required majority, they, or it, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary meeting to be subsequently convened.
RESOLUTIONS.
That the Articles of the Company be altered by inserting between the existing Articles Nos. 47 and 48 the following to be numbered 47 a:—
47 a. The Company may from time to time reduce its capital and may, by consolidation or subdivision, divide the Capital, or any part thereof, into shares of larger or smaller nominal amount.
That Article 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting immediately after the words "31 annas per bale" the following clause:—"Exclusive of the expenses of supplying labour for working the openers."
By the Order of Directors.
K. N. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plateduare, a Cottage Piano, Pictures, Lamps, Table Ornamen s, &c., &c., at Hornby Row.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd and 3rd floor of the above-mentioned premises, the valuable and handsome black and teak-wood furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, pictures, lamps, piano, &c., belonging to Dr. P. F. Gomes, changing his residence.
The same consists of black and teakwood French-polished round, pier, dressing, washing and writing tables, dining tables, drawing-room, easy, arm and folding chairs, con ersation couches, large size looking glasses, cheval glasses, a cottage piano, bedsteads, wardrobes, chiffoniers, tongas, bedsteads, glass, crockery and plated ware, &c., &c.
One Camera and 1 ense by Voigtlander and Shon.
The property is now on view.
Terms—cash on delivery.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 9th August, 1884.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
EDGAR FOADEN,
Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.
KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—
6 per cent per annum } 18 months'
5½ " " 12 "
5 " " 6 " } notice of withdrawal, subject to
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WHERE CAN YOU BUY A WATCH FULLY WORTH THE MONEY YOU SPEND?
A single trial will convince that such an establishment is
KANNY & CO.'S,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, etc.
No. 17, Hummum-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THICK HEADS,
HEAVY STOPPED, bilious conditions—"Wells Mark Apple Pills"—anti-bilious, cathartic. As. 4, p. 1, and As. 10. B. B. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents for India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold by millions every year, and their daily increasing demand places beyond doubt their superiority over all others.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 4, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

PICNIC BASKETS, complete with Fittings, for 2 and 3 persons, Rs. 20 to 30 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-Gate-street.

WANTED, a young respectable Lady as a Barmaid. Apply "Z," this Office.

BILLIARDS.—Match, 1,000 up, between Cassum and gentleman amateur. Waverley Billiard Rooms, 9, to-night. No points.

THE MAGIC MOUSE-TRAP, a marvel of cheapness and utility. Never fails. Re. 1.—STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

WANTED a second hand VICTORIA or a PHAETON suitable for pony. Adress, stating price, to A. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.—Ices of the very best quality, ready at all times. Wines and Spirits.—Mrs. HIRSH, Church-gate-street.

MRS. COUNSELL, Milliner, &c., Hornby Row, has undertaken the agency for the Perch Dye Works. Parcels despatched regularly.

CREWEL EMBROIDERY SILK, 12 skeins per rupee. Briggs's Transfer Patterns, 2 Annas each. Perfection Sorabjee Sorabjee and Company, No. 33, Meadow-street.

TO LET, two Rooms, first storey, and a godown at Tudor Company's building, Apollo-street. Apply to Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., 6, Parsee Bazar-street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, on a monthly tenancy, a small furnished or unfurnished Bungalow, the former preferred; or Rooms in the Fort in a healthy situation. No children. Rent must be moderate.—Address "F. S. I.," care of this paper.

JUST received per overland mail, good, strong Socks, Brown Cotton, from Rs. 6 to 8 per dozen. Coloured Striped Cotton, Rs. 9 per dozen. Merino plain and striped, from Rs. 9 to 18 per dozen. Try Y. A. Lacka & Co.'s, Hummum-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Apply to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE at PANCHGANI, "Rockside," furnished throughout. Apply to Rev. E. S. Burgess, High School, Panchgani.

GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., wholesale agents; Pearse & Co., Limited, retail agents, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GUINNESS STOUT, bottled by Robert Porter & Co.; Gold Medal Calcutta Exhibition. Quarts Rs. 5; Pints Rs. 3. Apply Ewart Latham & Co.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above are now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edaljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Re. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

THE Ortional first-class HOTEL in Poona, The Royal Family, near Railway station, open to the westerly breeze, under new management, unexceptional testimonials.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived, Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

WANTED, a pair of strong tonga-ponies. Must be warranted perfectly quiet, sound, and free from vice; and must have been regularly driven in a tonga. Apply Captain Macpherson, Karwar.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, etc., REPAIRED with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

MACHINE DEPOT.—Stock on hand for sale.—Engines, Pumps, workshop machines, sundries, &c., new and second hand. Orders executed from Europe on moderate terms.—P. D. Framji, Baboola Tank-road.

WANTED.—A Lady wishes to obtain a situation for her Maid as Ladies' Maid and House-keeper, or to attend on an Invalid Lady. In or near Bombay preferred. Apply to Mrs. Maitland, Charkhari, Central India.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER for the Club of Western India, must speak English well and be of unexceptional character. Portuguese preferred. For particulars, apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing, and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" C. tres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, in cl oth, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.
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Price List free on application.

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(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
No.	40	do.	" 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		" 1,20
Do. do.	650 do.		" 2,250
Do. 20 do.	500 do.		" 3,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light han any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system
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Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-stret

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H
Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
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"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1. B. B. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents for India.

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INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

FOR SALE, STILL HOCKS, from D. Meyer, Bingen on the Rhine.

	Quarts per doz.
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0
Marcobrunner	" 30 0
Red Assmanshauser	" 30 0
Sparkling Hock	" 34 0

BREUL & CO.,
24, Apollo-road.

GERMAN LAGER BEER DOMBRAU Per doz. Rs. a.
in cases of 4 doz. quarts..... " 4 0
PILSEN BEER " 2 14
in cases of 4 doz. quarts..... " 4 4
8 " pints..... " 3 0
VIENNA BEER, A. DREHER'S KLOSCHWECHAT
in cases of 4 doz. quarts..... " 8 0
6 " pints..... " 3 14
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Johnson
in cases of 7 doz. pints..... " 2 12
Terms—NET CASH.
Apply to Godowa-keeper.
BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 26 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, *Dry*	" 53 0	" ...
Heidsieck's *Dry Monopole*	" 55 0	" 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	" 33 0	" ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	" ...
Dry Rhite	" 43 0	" 50 0
First Quality *Dry*	" 40 0	" 42 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldieck, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0

MOSELLE.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshoefer (still)	" 24 0	" ...

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. FABER, MANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" ...	" 21 0
Leib-traumilch	" ...	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" 0 0	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" 0 0	" 33 0
Queen Victoria 1857	" 36 0	" ...

From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE.

Moselblumchen	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Nastetuer	" 0 0	" 19 0
Hochheimer	" 20 0	" 23 0
Braunsberger	" 20 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" 0 0	" 26 0
Forschungsberg-Rosenberg	" 20 0	" 23 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" ...
Querweinseer-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Schwarzhotberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	" 25 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	" 16 0	" ...

CLARETS.
From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Fraudis	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Do.	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" ...
Chateau Ladite	" 24 0	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	" 15 0	" ...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	" ...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 14 0	" 16 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" ...	" 19 0

From Messrs. BRANDENBURG, FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 15 0	" ...
St. Julien	" 18 0	" ...

From J. ROSMER & SOHN, VIENNA.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	" ...

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	" ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	" ...	" ...
M. & Spann	" 25 0	" ...
Cognac, Green labels (nine feet) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 24 0	" ...
Charles Lefroure very old Brandy***	" 36 0	" ...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	" 23 0	" ...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	" ...
Broadalbane Highland Whisky	" 22 0	" ...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	" ...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	" 25 0	" ...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.
St. Paul	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 4 0
Export Beer	" ...

	Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 8
India Pale Ale	" ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummel	" 18 0	" ...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	" ...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	" ...
Real Italian Oil, (Fiuco)	" 0 0	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" 0 0	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	" ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	" ...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	" ...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brandevin	" 12 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	" 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles	" 4 8
Do. do. do. " Tins	" 6 0
Do. do. do. " Superior	" 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Swedish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do. per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. Primo Preserved per 2 lbs. tin	2 4
Do. do. per 2 lbs. tin	2 4
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs. per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and Hof, GOTHA.

	Per 1 lb. tin	Nett Cash.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 0	13
Metzwurst cooked meat Sausage	" 0	12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausage)	" 0	12
Asparagus	" 1	8
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 0	12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 0	12
Red do. do.	" 0	12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0	7
Celiery	" 0	14

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

Smoked sausages	" 1 8	" ...
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Celiery	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 14	" ...
Cut French beans	" 0 8	" ...
Young Peas, second quality	" 0 10	" ...
Salad Sausages	" 1 0	" ...

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Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1884.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
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Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.
GENERAL AGENT A BOMBAY.
B

…ION.

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…rg-Major
…derwood;
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…d before a quorum
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…wn Council, the Cor-
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…e's amendment being divided on was
…only five members voting against it. A
…porator observed that those who had opposed
…e amendment were all members of the Town
Council.

The Chairman's attention having been called here to the fact that no quorum was present, the meeting had to adjourn.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday, the 4th instant, at 18, Forbes-street. The following members were present:—Dr. D. MacDonald in the chair, Drs. Wellington Gray, Sakharam Arjun, Weir, the Hon. H. Bird…d, Captain Olivier, the Rev. Messrs. Ffennell and Dreckman, and Messrs. W. C. Anderson, Cornforth, Russell, Sterndale, Gay, Wright, Young, Lidbetter, Phipson, Jehangier Manockjee Cursetjee, J. C. Anderson, Newnham, and Aitken.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the following new members were elected:—Messrs. G. W. Vidal, C.S.; W. F. Sinclair, C. S.; W. M. Macdonald; Captain H. O. Selby, R.E.; Captain G. C. Parker; Messrs. G. Blackwell, and E. Calthrop; and Major Baddeley, R.A.

Mr. H. M. Phipson proposed that rule No. IV. be amended by the addition of a clause to the effect that if any member's subscription remained unpaid for more than three months, his name should be liable to be removed from the list of members, after due notice given by the secretary. Mr. Russell seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

The secretary mentioned that the committee for excursions had arranged for a trip to Sion Fort on Cocoanut Day.

A sub-committee of the following gentlemen, the Hon. H. Birdwood, Father Dreckman, Messrs. Sterndale, Phipson, J. C. Anderson, and Aitken, was appointed to meet the Municipal Commissioner and ascertain whether, in the event of a Zoological Society being started, Government would give a site for a Zoological Garden.

The following contributions to the Society's collections were received during the last month:—A…tion of birds' eggs, consisting of 191 speci…elonging to 81 different species, presented …J. Davidson, C.S.; several birds' eggs and …le's nest, presented, by Major Baddeley, R.A.; nests of *Plocens basa* and two snouts of *Pristis Zysron*, presented by Mr. John Campbell, C.E.; one snake (*Tropidonotus stolatus*), presented by Mr. W. Thacker; one ditto (*Oligodon Elliotii*), presented by Miss Whitcombe (from Hatgi); a portfolio of Indian ferns presented by Dr. Sakharam Arjun; specimens of land and freshwater shells, presented by the Rev. Mr. Ffennell.

THE NOISE ON THE NATIVE EXCHANGE.

AMARAM NARAYEN and twenty other *sutta* brokers were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan by Inspector Dillon with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The twenty-one accused made an imposing line before the magistrate, and of course did not admit that they were behaving in a disorderly way. These *sutta* brokers are said to be a continual annoyance alike to the police and their countrymen who live in Shroff Bazaar. Their manner of carrying on business seems to be inseparable from noise and disputes. The prices of grain and other commodities are telegraphed to a few dealers from Europe, and these men endeavour to keep their information an inviolable secret; but in some way, the particulars soon come to be known to others, and are liberally noised abroad in the bazaar. Speculation then runs high, and great activity sets in for the buying and selling of shares and the making of contracts. During one of these crises on Thursday about two hundred brokers were busily engaged in speculating. The noise was continual; the men commenced early in the day, and persevered in their vocation till late at night. At 9-30 p.m. they were still buying and selling. Their zeal was, however, at length suddenly moderated by the arrest of twenty-two of their number by policemen in plain clothes, who had previously formed a cordon round them. The excuses given by each as he accounted for his presence and business in the street were very ingenious. One old man said he was on his way to a dentist to get medicine for his teeth. He opened his mouth, and exposed to view three or four wolfish fangs. His worship, after hearing two men who complained very much of the noise and disturbance created by the brokers, convicted the prisoners and fined seventeen of them Re. 1 each, and four Rs. 3 each. Among the prisoners was a young Hindu who said he was a teacher in a Government school. After being sentenced the men became very noisy, and protested against the fine. Little time was, however, given them to talk, as the court sepoys bundled them away. One man caught hold of the rails of the prisoners' dock and though two sepoys tugged at him to get him away he for a time resisted their combined efforts, and proclaimed his innocence.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

A PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart, the suit of Adurjee Eduljee Golakhari and another *vs.* Maneckjee and another was resumed. The first plaintiff, a compositor in the *Times of India* office, claimed Rs. 1,500 damages, sustained by reason of a breach of contract on the part of the defendants, and of their refusal to deliver up certain ornaments and clothes which they had presented to plaintiff's daughter on her betrothal with their son, but which they subsequently took back into their possession, annulling the betrothal contract. Mr. Mankar and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwundas, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Perozshah Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, for the defendants.

Mr. Mankar read and put in certain documents in the case; and applied, in accordance with a suggestion made by his lordship the day before, that Dhunbai, the plaintiff's daughter, should be made a party to the suit.

Mr. Perozshah objected on the ground, among others, that Dhunbai being a minor, it was necessary to appoint a guardian, who should be made responsible for costs, before the amendment of the plaint could be made.

The judge remarked that another peculiarity of the case was that the plaintiffs sued to recover from the defendants presents made not to the defendants, but to their son Dinshah, who, however, was not a party to the suit. The plaintiffs sued to recover presents made not to them, but to their daughter. The parents were simply trustees for the girl; but they did not seek to recover the presents in the character of trustees, but for themselves. It seemed, also, to his lordship that Dinshah should be made a party to the suit.

Mr. Mankar argued that the contention of his learned friend, that the amendment of the plaint by making Dhunbai a party would alter the nature of the suit, was not correct. The p…nts had the right of disposing of the ornaments for Dhunbai's benefit.

The judge remarked that Dhunbai might say that the presents made to her at her betrothal were hers of her own right, and that her parents had no claim to them.

Mr. Mankar said that the contract was entered into not with Dhunbai, but with her parents. By the amendment the defendants would in no way be damnified, because they all along knew that the plaintiff's claim was, and they had cross-examined Dhunbai as to the circumstances under which the ornaments were presented to her.

The judge thought it would be to the benefit of the defendants to fight the claim made by a pauper plaintiff in one suit rather than in two. If the present claim was dismissed, Dhunbai might hereafter bring another suit in her own name; and the defendants would be put to further costs. As the defendants' counsel, however, did not consent, his lordship declined to make Dhunbai a party to the suit.

Mr. Perozshah raised an objection as to the court's jurisdiction. Part of the cause of action arose in Bombay, but not the whole cause of action. The defendants were not in Bombay in 1869, when the betrothal was said to have taken place in this city. The plaintiff's wife, who was merged in her husband and was not necessary party to the suit, said that the contract of the betrothal was first made in Sholapore, and was afterwards completed in Bombay. At any rate, the learned counsel contended, a portion of the contract was made in Sholapore; and the witnesses for the plaintiffs, seeing that the case would be pronounced to be out of this court's jurisdiction, had shaped their subsequent course and had made statements which they thought would bring the case within the court's jurisdiction. The learned counsel submitted that the contract was really made in Sholapore, and therefore out of the court's jurisdiction. Where, then, did the breach occur? That also occurred out of the jurisdiction. The learned counsel cited an authority to show that not only the whole cause of action, but also the breach of it, should occur within the jurisdiction of the court in which the suit was brought. The breach in this instance took place in Dapoolie, either when the ornaments were taken away from the girl's possession or when she was sent back to Bombay; and the plaintiffs had not shown that the performance of the contract was intended to have taken place in Bombay. Coming to the facts of the case, Mr. Perozshah contended that Dhunbai was the proper party to bring the suit, and that so far the plaintiffs' case had completely failed. The plaintiffs, besides, were not entitled to claim in this suit any moneys they spent in entertaining the defendants while on a visit to Bombay. The learned counsel said he would show by-and-bye that this part of the plaintiffs' claim was wholly unfounded. Nothing could be claimed in a suit like this for presents made to the defendants or members of their family, as the entertainment and the presents were perfectly voluntary. The learned counsel showed by documentary evidence that the first defendant had really paid every pie of the expenses alleged to have been incurred by the first plaintiff. He urged further that the suit was not maintainable. The damages were placed at two lacs, consequent on the making of the presents and the expenses of the entertainment. No claim was made in the plaint in respect of any prospective damages for the difficulty of marrying Dhunbai again in consequence of the alleged breach. When they alleged that people were now demanding large dowries, the plaintiffs did not say that they intended to pay any large sum as a dowry for Dhunbai on her being betrothed again; and the reasonable inference was that the plaintiffs intended to appropriate to themselves the amount of any damages they might recover in this suit. Even although, in the case of minors, the consent of the parents or guardians to the marriage was necessary, still the consent of the marrying couple was necessary. It was in evidence that, during the recital of the *asirwad* prayer, the consent of the boy and girl, even though minors, was asked, and the priest who was called as a witness admitted that if the boy or girl gave a negative answer to the query *passendai kardid*, the ceremony would have to be stopped. As to the instances of early marriages which in evidence was adduced, Mr. Perozshah said they were social pacts or obligations, but they were not clothed with any legal rights. The betrothal ceremony was really completed when presents of moneys and clothes were made; and the *deive tapka* ceremony, borrowed from the Hindoos, was not a Parsee usage or custom. Now, it was for the plaintiffs to show what the terms and incidents of a breach of such a contract were, what penalties such a breach carried with it, according to the laws and usages of the Parsees. The evidence they had called upon the point was not entitled to any weight. They had shown that such a betrothal could not be broken off without incurring any penalties. The plaintiffs could have easily called the Parsee high-priests or the leading men of the community to state that such and such were the consequences of a breach of contract. With reference to their own evidence, nobody had ever thought of going to a court of law to recover damages for a breach of a betrothal. The learned counsel asked his lordship to hold that a betrothal was a contract for the breach of which no damages could be recovered in a court of law. A betrothal contract like the one in this case was of the nature of a marriage brokerage contract, which, being against public policy, should be declared to be void. The plaintiffs had not shown that they sustained any damages which were recoverable in law. They stated that they had lost the presents they had made; and beyond that, they had proved no other damages. They had not proved to the court in possession of materials by which to assess the alleged damages. The evidence stated that the parents of boys formerly demanded hundreds, whereas now they demanded thousands of rupees for a betrothal. The parents of a boy or girl had no right to recover damages. The parents themselves sustained no damages by the breach of a betrothal. The case would be different if the suit was brought by an adult girl who had herself made a betrothal contract. The learned counsel commented at considerable length on the evidence for the plaintiffs, and asked that the suit should be dismissed, with costs.

Mr. Perozshah then read the *de bene esse* examination of Dhunbaijee, wife of the first defendant; when the court adjourned until to-day (Saturday).

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE LATE HON. KRISTO DAS PAL.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on August 6, the Viceroy spoke as follows:—"Before we proceed to consider the business upon the list before us, I am sure my honourable colleagues will allow me to express my deep regret at the lamented death of Rai Bahadur Kristo Das Pal, which has taken place since the last meeting of the Council. By this melancholy event we have lost from amongst us a colleague of distinguished ability, from whom we had on all occasions received assistance of which I readily acknowledge the value. He has been taken from us in the prime of life when his powers were at their best, and we might have hoped he would still for many years to come have been permitted to devote himself to the service of his country with the same energy and patriotism as had hitherto marked his career. Mr. Kristo Das Pal owed the honourable position to which he had attained to his own exertions. His intellectual endowments were of a high order; his rhetorical gifts were acknowledged by all who heard him, and were enhanced when addressing this Council by his thorough mastery over the English language. He will long live in the remembrance of his countrymen, and it is with feelings of sincere sorrow that I pay this last tribute to the memory of one who was so well entitled to be regarded as a worthy representative of the intellect and eloquence of the race to which he belonged."

PUNJAB VALIDATION OF DECISIONS BILL.

After the Viceroy's remarks, the Punjab Validation of Decisions Bill was referred back to the Select Committee, in order that the additional suggestions received since the Committee reported might be considered.

THE TELEGRAPH ACT.

Mr. Hope obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Telegraph Act, 1876. The main object of the Bill, besides making some unimportant amendments in the Act, is to enable lines to be constructed on property belonging to private persons or public bodies.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

In moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1872, Mr. Ilbert made a long speech of an entirely technical character. The chief object of the Bill is to remove a doubt which has been entertained as to the effect to the exemption clause in the Act.

PUNJAB MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

Mr. Barkley presented the Select Committee's report on the Punjab Municipalities Bill, and no discussion ensuing, the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 29th ultimo to the 1st instant, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 227 Hindus, and 35 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 287 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 277. The deaths are thus classified: 11 from small-pox, 67 from fever, 32 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhœa, 2 from cholera, and 156 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the the ten previous years was 30·5 per 1,000 per annum.

FIRE AT TUTICORIN.—We learn that a fire broke out in the cotton press of Messrs. Volkart Brothers at Tuticorin, on the 31st ultimo, and has completely destroyed the whole building—the largest in the place—and consumed a large amount of cotton.—*Mail.*

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A TELEGRAPH SIGNALLER.—The further hearing of the case of James Dunne, a dismissed telegraph signaller, for forgery in respect of certain telegrams, by which he obtained certain sums of money from the Telegraph Department due to other persons, was resumed on Monday before Mr. T. V. Poonoosawmy Pillay. Mr. Ernest Barclay, Government Solicitor, prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. Mr. Barclay said that he would lay a fresh charge against the prisoner, which had reference to a telegram fabricated by prisoner in the name of Mr. Waters for Rs. 60, purporting to have come from Hyderabad. The case was adjourn. d.—*Mail.*

APPEAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—We hear that Mr. R. W. Morgan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State through the Local Government, appealing against the position assigned him in the list of the Forest Department Staff on the occasion of the late re-organization of that department, and that the memorial has been transmitted home.—*Madras Times.*

PHRASEOLOGY.—The Commissioner of Salt Revenue has represented to the Board of Revenue the great inconvenience and difficulty experienced owing to a want of uniformity in the meaning attached to words in Acts. As an illustration, he points out that in Section 12 of Act XII of 1882, the word "vessel" though not defined, clearly means "utensil" or "receptacle," whereas in the Indian Penal Code and in all Acts of the Madras Legislative Council passed subsequently to (Madras) Act I of 1867, it means "anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property." Such a diversity of meaning is, he thinks, to be deprecated, and more especially when it occurs in one and the same Act, as is the case in the Opium Act, Sections 11 and 14, and he has suggested, with the view of remedying the inconvenience experienced by this want of uniformity, the enactment of a new General Clauses Act applicable not only to Imperial Acts, but also to those passed by the local Legislatures of Madras, Bombay and Bengal. The Board of Revenue, agreeing with Mr. Bliss, have represented to Government that the carrying out of his suggestion is very desirable.—*Ibid.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

PURE MILK FOR THE TROOPS.—Steps have been taken to prevent outbreaks of enteric fever at Cherat from bad milk. A rough milk market has been established close to the Station Hospital, and arrangements made for the medical inspection of the milk. What is passed as good is sold there and then, under the supervision of a non-commissioned officer; while the sale of milk in the regular bazaar or elsewhere in the camp has been prohibited. So far, the arrangement works well, and a pure supply has been secured to the troops; and it is hoped that a reduction in the number of cases of enteric fever may be effected. There seems no reason why similar and more permanent arrangements of this sort should not be made in all cantonments.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE BANGALORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

THE case of Miss Eliza Emily Sherwood *versus* Lieutenant Thomas H. King, which has been long hanging fire, came on for hearing before Colonel H. G. Thompson, Civil and Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Both Mr. Sherwood, father of the plaintiff and Mr. King, the defendant in the suit, were present. Mr. Powell, barrister-at-law, appeared for the latter, and Messrs Lawrence and Dee, Advocates, for the plaintiff. The defendant admitted that the defendant had, on 22nd August, 1883, made any proposal of marriage to the plaintiff or gave any such promise as alleged in the plaint. He further denied that defendant had induced plaintiff to go with defendant to his house, and under colour of marriage had induced plaintiff to allow familiarities. It was denied that any promise whatsoever had been made to plaintiff as alleged in the plaint. The counsel for defence admitted the correspondence with the plaintiff. Plaintiff's father had written to the defendant, through Mr. Lawrence, the Advocate, calling on the defendant to fulfil his promise to his daughter or pay Rs. 20,000 as damages. This claim the defendant refused to satisfy, or to marry the plaintiff. The plaintiff stated that she had suffered in reputation, and fixed the damages at Rs. 20,000, but the plaint filed before the Court waives Rs. 13,000. The defence stated that if there was anything in the conduct of the defendant towards the plaintiff such as could be construed into a promise of marriage, the damages are excessive.

The counsel for defence urged that the cause of action did not arise in Bangalore but in Mangalore, and that therefore the jurisdiction of the Court was ousted.

Mr. Lawrence:—You deny *in toto* the promise of marriage?

Mr. Powell—Just so. I contend that the residence of the plaintiff does not affect the question of jurisdiction; the defendant resides in Mangalore and the Court can only deal with cases of action which did not rest upon the making of the alleged promise but on the breaking of the same; and as the promise was broken in Mangalore the cause of action lay there.

Mr. Lawrence:—The making of a contract is a different matter to the breaking of it, and the Court will be guided by the Contract Act in the matter. The correspondence shows that the marriage was to have been take place in Bangalore.

Mr. Powell:—The documents you refer to should have been mentioned in the plaint.

Mr. Lawrence:—If you sue upon documents you file them with the plaint: if you rely on them, you file them at the settlement of issues.

Mr. Powell:—We'll file plaintiff's letters at a later stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Lawrance:—If you don't file them now I'll object to them hereafter.

Mr. Powell read sections 188 and 189 of the Criminal Procedure Code in support of his contention.

Mr Lawrance:—You must abide by the practice of the Court. The practice of the Court is the law of the Court.

Mr. Powell:—The practice of the Court may be wrong, and the sooner a bad practice is abolished, the better.

After a little further discussion, the following issues were framed:—

I. Whether defendant, as alleged in para. 3 of the plaint, made proposals of marriage to plaintiff and promised to marry her.

II. Whether the defendant as alleged in para. 5 of the plaint, seduced the plaintiff.

III. Whether the defendant made promises to marry plaintiff between August and October, 1883, as alleged in paras. 5 and 6 of the plaint.

IV.—What damages the plaintiff is entitled to.

The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The further hearing of the case has been fixed for the 9th, 10th, and 11th proximo.—*Daily Post.*

THE TIENTSIN CONVENTION CHINESE PROTEST.

A MEMORIAL has been presented by certain persons and other officials *to* their Imperial Majesties protesting against the convention recently concluded between Li Hungchang and Captain Fournier. The *North China Daily News* says:—The memorialists are of opinion that the French are ambitious and cherish deep designs, and they therefore pray Their Majesties to order the Viceroys to make diligent preparation for war and for the defence of the coast so that China may not be duped by the wily schemes of France. On the 6th of the present moon, the memorialists reverentially perused a Decree to the effect that the affairs of Annam were more pressing than ever, and commanding the officials of the seaboard provinces to prepare for the worst; further, that a telegram has been received from Li Hungchang announcing that the French Captain Fournier had instructed the Commissioner of Customs, Detring to present a letter authorising him to mediate between the two Governments, so as to protect the territory and restore peace to the inhabitants; adding, that such a proposal was worthy of consideration, and that the officers of the Government should carefully think over and deliberate upon it. Now the memorialists glancing upward, see that Their Majesties are pondering over the situation, and making investigation into the minutest particulars; how, then, in such troublous times, can memorialists dare to delude the minds of Their Majesties with high-flown arguments? But, on carefully reading over the memorial of Li Hungchang and discovering in it a clause to the effect that his "dull mind does not fully grasp (the situation)," memorialists make bold to point out that, to advise a State, the circumstances which prevail must be taken into consideration, and to ensure victory the strength of the foe must be carefully looked into; for unless we can distinguish truth from falsehood, one can scarcely avoid falling into the enemy's toils. The French, having taken Shan Hsi, captured Bacninh, and stormed Tai-yuen, achieved complete success in ten days, being victorious in every engagement; they have indeed shown themselves full of prowess. But is it reasonable for them to trust for peace after having carried Bacninh, Instead of acting alone so before the capture of Shan Hsi? Again: Detring is only a petty French official, and Fournier nothing more than a common officer in the French navy; neither of them has proper credentials from his Government, nor has either the title of plenipotentiary. Their scheme is to take advantage of the recent defeat of the Chinese forces to propose some baseless arrangement, under cover of which to find out whether the Government is prepared to oppose them or not. If the Government foolishly, then they will increase their demands without losing a single soldier, and get all they hunger for without wasting any more provisions; while, if the Government refuses to listen to their proposals, they will begin to sue for peace. Now memorialists hear that, though the French have been victorious in their engagements their pecuniary resources are crippled to a far greater extent than ours; Pei Chi is but newly settled, and the people are not yet tranquillised; how then, are we to know that they are not really in fear of our increasing our troops, and that for this reason they now come to us with their proposals? Further; does Li Hungchang think that the Treaties he makes are to be relied upon? Since China commenced her intercourse with foreign nations, and entered into Treaty relations with them demands and threats have been made upon us every year. If we are powerful, then the Treaties may be depended upon—*q.d.*, the foreigners will not dare to break them; but if we are weak, the Treaties are a dead letter. Now although Li Hungchang has quoted Detring as saying that all demands for an indemnity would be waived, he (Li) yet feared, at the same time, that, France being a powerful nation there might be antagonistic factions in the Chamber of Deputies, and that some depraved and malicious members of it might oppose the Preliminary Treaty and demand of us more than we could give. From this memorialists concluded that Li Hungchang can give no assurance whatever that the arrangements he has made will be carried out; and till this point is settled, what use is there in speaking of any other? Li Hungchang has also asserted that the *prestige* of China remains unimpaired, and, that future troubles may be avoided. This sounds vastly well, indeed. But Annam, which has been our vassal for over two hundred years, is handed over to another country; where, then, is the *prestige* of China? Even were we to recover Shan Hsi and Bacninh, unless we exercised extra diligence in defending them, though the frontier line were distinctly marked, we have yet no position that it would be an advantage to us to hold; how, then, does Li propose to secure the provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi? Considering the circumstances of the time—our soldiery worn out and our resources exhausted—we ought by rights to protect our own territory and rest the people, and Their Majesties will not find it difficult to be guided by such considerations. Still, ancient history shows only too well that never was peace made between two antagonistic countries without first going to war; and, as a fact, no peace ever can be made without previously resorting to arms. Now although Li Hungchang has been training our armies for more than twenty years, he yet does not consider it disgraceful to lose territory and permit the defeat of our soldiers; but, emerging from the fields, he pretends, to keep an eye on events, to measure the strength (of the foes) to assume responsibilities and to wait for opportunities, as to screen his guilt in having blundered in the affairs of State. Memorialists deplore with pain the existence of such disloyal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is slightly less favorable, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having declined from 44 to 42 per cent., and a further withdrawal of £100,000 is advised yesterday. Meanwhile, rates of discount are unaltered, and Consols are still quoted at 100⅞, French Rentes at 107¾. The Indian 3½ per cent. sterling loan is ⅛ higher at 107, but Rupee Paper is again ⅛ lower at 81⅛ and 83⅜ for 4 and 4½ per cent. respectively. Chartered Bank shares are quoted 10s. higher, Hongkong and Shanghai 10s. lower.

REUTER reports English harvest prospects for wheat favourable, and we hear also from private sources that the weather is good. The wheat market is accordingly dull with slightly easier prices in London to arrive, although Liverpool is unchanged. Linseed is dull and partially 3d. lower Rapeseed is unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady in tone, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats, and spot prices unchanged. Americans to arrive, however, are quoted 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower, and in New York ready Mid-Uplands have given way ¼ cent, December 2 points to 10·27.

The local market remains dull in the extreme with nothing at all doing for export, and prices are quite nominal. The Mills continue pretty steady buyers, and for their kinds a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has been established. In New Crops no further transactions have transpired.

WHEAT is quieter owing to the tenour of the home advices, but prices are not much lower, No. 1 Pessy being quoted at Rs. 27 to Rs. 27-4 per candy

LINSEED is in very light supply, and maintains its price of Rs. 5-10 per cwt.

FREIGHTS continue dull. The liners are still asking the same rates for Liverpool and London, but a steamer is reported to have been fixed for Dunkirk at 25s. 6d., which is a slight decline on previous quotations.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are quiet with an easier tendency owing to the tenor of home advices. Coals are steady with a fair demand, and Davison's West Hartley to arrive has again been sold at Rs. 15 per ton alongside.

EXCHANGE has shown no quotable alteration during the day. Business is slack to a degree, scarcely a single transaction of any importance having transpired, and better terms than quoted rates could probably be made if a fair line of bills were offered. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 23-32d.	"
France do. do.	Fcs. 2·93½ to ¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and again the turn easier, Fours being at Rs. 99 15-16, Fours-and-a-half are quoted again at Rs. 102¾, but are quite nominal at that.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills continue quite out of favour, and prices are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower in most cases. Colabas are an exception to the general rule, having advanced to Rs. 780. In Press shares the only change to notice is a further improvement of Rs. 2½ in Mofussila.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14p. ct.	700
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	550
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,330	250	12½	5 do.	95

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain E. L. Clement, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lucinda, 1,132 tons, Captain J. Care, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (2nd Aug.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (12th July), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Armstrong, Major J. E. Goodwyn, Mr. J. Pirrie, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Gibbons, and Mr. Gartside.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND CHINA MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, 2,251 tons, Captain W. Barratt, will sail to-day for Australia and China &c, with Australian and China Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo.—Miss Angus, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, Miss. Thom, and Mr. Greyton. For Sydney.—Mr. S. F.Cooper, Mr. J. J. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Facer, and Mr. R. R. Deans. For Melbourne.—Lieut. T. A. Steile, and St. RichardsFor Penang.—Col. W. S. A. Lockhart. For Shanghai.—Mr. S. Abraham. For Singapore.—Mr. Hassum, and Mrs. Mellor.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Nubia (s)	Knox	Liverpool, July 12.
	Lucinda (s)	Care	Colombo, Aug. 2.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Joddah.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Accomac, to Antwerp.
" Viola, to Dunkirk.
" Lucinda, to Amsterdam.
" Elbro, to coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Rohilla, Barratt, to China, &c.
" Sumatra, Clement, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
4	Mira (s)	Leportier	Liverpool, July 5.
	Eldorado (s)	Withers	London, June 25.
	John Davie	Crocker	Tuticorin, July 26.
	Henriette	DeLevet	Muscat, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4.—Ship Baron Blantyre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
5	Dacca (s)	Calcutta.
6	Goalpara (s)	Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FROM LONDON.

Japanese s—20 drums linseed oil, and 7 cases varnish, Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark; 30 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 75 cases pale ale, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Rohilla s—20 cases beer J. Neuberg; 80 cases ale Cutler, Palmer and Co; 650 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons; 250 packages pa e ale &c., Treacher and Co. 17 cases glasswares, Khimjee Tharoo; 5 packages glasswares, Moosa Ayoob; 2 casks brass, and 4 cases German silver wires, Owen and Okell; 2 bales tobacco, and 1 case snakestone, J. Newberg; 50 boxes candles, Veichund Roychund.

Arcot s—15 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Thames s—10 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

California s—2 hogsheads gin, Green and Read; 1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Came s s—25 drums lin-seed oil, Balcrushna Sazba and Co.

City of Manchester s—250 drums linseed oil, and 12 cases colours, Balcrushna Sazba and Co; 3 casks brass wire, Sullaman Essoofally

Weymouth Hall s—25 cases y llow metal sheets, Laldass Lahibidass; 33 cases yellow metal sheets, Owen and Okell.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rohilla s—17 cases eau-de-cologne, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Aubyn, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Nowgang.

AUGUST 8.

Dickinson, Lieut. Col., 8th Madras N.I., on leave, from Raipore C. P.

Armstrong, Col., 45th Sikhs, from leave, from England.

Goodwyn, Major, E. Lancashire, from leave, from England.

Grantham, Lieut., 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 8.

Hodgson, Lieut., Meywar Bheel Corps, to join, to Kheirwars.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 22, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, near to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10 Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano	Rs 33	per month	or Rs	75
Sympathetic square	" 36	"	or "	83
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 6	"	or "	1,3

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GOULDING—August 1, at Simla, the wife of H. R Goulding, of a daughter.

TUCKER—August 2, at Abbottabad, the wife of Major Louis Tucker, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

DEATH.

GILLILAND—August 4, at Calcutta, Kathleen Louise, only daughter of J. H. and E. G. Gilliland, aged 9½ months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

THE Government of India has very wisely decided to give ample time and opportunity or a full discussion of the innovations embodied in the Khoja Succession Bill. It is not a trifling matter to take a sect like that of the Khojas, whose traditions are a compound of Hindooism and Mahomedanism, and endeavour by an Act of the Legislature to bring their customs into harmony with laws springing from a source so wholly different. The Khojas are known as one of the great trading communities of Western India. They have gradually engrossed in their own hands the Bombay-China opium trade, the Zanzibar trade, and other lucrative branches of commerce. They are said to possess far more capital than any other section of the community of equal numbers. They are not, as a class, by any means well-educated. Very painstaking in trade, they work steadily all day, and pore over their accounts far into the night. They are not given to luxury or parade, living frugally and even meanly, making their whole pleasure consist in the steady increase of their gains. In business they are enterprising, and risk their capital freely enough when there is a prospect of adequate return. Outside of business, religion and the peculiar tenets of the community occupy their thoughts. Their social life is regulated by customs which are in part founded upon Mussulman practices, and in part upon traditions which they derive from their Hindoo origin. The community is not very numerous, being estimated to possess some 10,000 houses in all, scattered over Bombay, Kurrachee, Cutch, Zanzibar, and Kabul. Taking the number of inhabitants to each house at five, which is rather a low figure, they would number about fifty thousand. Their wealth and their business aptitude give them, however, an importance amongst the trading classes which neither their numbers nor their educational status would entitle them to.

The anomalies which it is the object of the Khoja Succession Bill to remove, arise from the circumstances under which this sect had its rise. About four hundred and fifty years ago, an Imam, claiming descent from Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, and to be representative of the historic, legendary "Old Man of the Mountain," the founder of the sect of the Assassins, was living in Persia, where it was made known to him that there was in India a great scope for effecting conversions, especially amongst the low-castes and out-castes. He sent to India his lieutenant, a Pir, Sadir Din by name, who opened his mission at Mooltan. Sadir preached the Koran to the natives, and made many converts, especially amongst the carpenters, bricklayers, and oil-pressers. He proceeded to Kurrachee, and was equally successful there. He founded a large sect, for whose guidance he laid down rules, mainly drawn from the practices of Shiah Mussulmans, which, modified to a certain degree by the Hindoo habits and ideas of the converts, have since regulated the life of the community. Amongst other regulations which the missionary Pir laid down for his gentle convertites, was that they should contribute handsomely, in proportion to their means, towards the maintenance in suitable state and dignity of the great and pious Imam, the descendant of Ali, and Vicegerent of God, who was residing far away in Persia. Two annas in the rupee of their net income was stated to be a fitting tribute. But the amount was left optional. The faithful were, however, bound to pay a fee of Rs. 9 on every marriage. which fee was to be sent to the Imam. These fees and dues were regularly transmitted to the head of the sect in Persia for centuries. About fifty years ago the forty-seventh Imam, the well-known Aga Khan, who died so recently in Bombay had a misunderstanding with the then Shah of Persia, whose sister, Sharda Bibi, he had married. He found it advissable to quit Persia and come to reside in India, where the bulk of his followers dwell. The present head of the sect is the son of Aga Khan and Sharda Bibi, and is cousin of the Shah of Persia, Nusseruddin. When Aga Khan came to India, he travelled through the districts where his followers chiefly congregated, and finally settled in Bombay. The Khojas were wound up to the seventh heaven of delight by the arrival amongst them of the thrice-holy Imam in whose veins flowed the blood of Ali and of Mohammed. The faithful gave their offerings not only freely, but with enthusiasm. According to the rules of the community, the property of an intestate Khoja—to which there was not a claimant within the third degree of relationship—went to the Jamat, which is an institution constituted of the heads of the community, the administration being in the hands of the Imam for the time being. The Imam had also in his hands the management of all matrimonial and other disputes which arose in the community. The decisions arrived at were based upon the old customs of the community. H. H. Aga Khan, it is said, did not take any account of the changes in the circumstances and sentiments of the community arising from what we should term the progress of civilisation, and the general advance in the surrounding population. A reforming party gradually sprang up within the last decade, which sought to impose upon the Imam certain restrictions, the propriety and legality of which he contested. His action in the case of a young woman who was promised in marriage to one person, and given to another, was made the occasion of much clamour; he had simply advised the parties concerned to come to an agreement; the advice was resented, and a grievance was made of the fact that no decision was given, as a proper tribunal would have given it. The right of the Jamat—that is, practically, of the Imam—to succeed to the property of intestates where there were no heirs within three degrees of relationship was another subject of bitter complaint on the part of the reformers. A test case was taken into the High Court, and Sir Michael Westropp found himself under the necessity of seeking out as best he could what were the binding customs of the community. His lordship said that, without imputing any idea of deception to the witnesses produced in abundance on either side, he found their evidence to be so conflicting that it was almost impossible to arrive at the facts as to the customs of the Khojas. He gave a decision on the case submitted to the court; but he strongly represented to the Government of India the advisability of appointing a Commission to inquire into the customs of the sect, with a view to legislation, so as to give to the ordinary tribunals the irregular powers in regard to succession cases hitherto exercised by the Jamat.

The Commission thus recommended by Sir Michael Westropp was in due time constituted. It held its sittings in Bombay, and was composed of Mr. Melville, Aga Ali Shah, and Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Jairaz Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Rahimtoola Sayani, and Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy. H. H. Aga Khan protested against the inquiry, on the ground that it was not sought for or needed by the community, and that it implied interference with his hereditary right as the head of the community. The inquiry went on, however, and a great deal of evidence was taken. A report was drawn up, recommending that an Act should be passed to bring the Khoja law of succession into accord with the ordinary law. The property of intestates, it was proposed, should go to the heirs within the seventh degree, and failing them should go to the State, and not to the Jamat, or in other words, the Imam. Verbal wills, it was further suggested, should be declared invalid, as it was alleged they gave rise to frauds, and frequently led to death-bed bequests being made to the Jamat under strong influences. It was further proposed to override the Khoja custom by which the children of even Mussalmanees who are not Khojees were excluded from the right of inheritance. All these suggestions have been embodied in the new Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council. The partisans of H. H. Aga Ali Shah, who claim, and with some show of reason, to express the views of the great majority of Khojas on the subject, object to the innovations proposed. They urge that the anomalies complained of are the result of the peculiar circumstances of the community, and are necessary to meet the difficulties which constantly arise. For instance, the custom of excluding the children of wives who are not Khojees from a share in the inheritance, is rendered necessary by the fact that so many Khojas go to Zanzibar, China, and elsewhere, and there marry many wives according to local usage. If the children of foreign women were to share family property with the children of the Khojee wives, there would be endless confusion and litigation. A large number of respectable families would be in constant dread of seeing Chinese, or Zanzibaree, or other outlandish women claiming on behalf of their offspring a share of their inheritance. The Government of India, especially while Lord Ripon is at its head, could not, the Khoja conservatives believe, regard such a prospect with equanimity. Far better to observe the old and simple rule that none but children of Khojee mothers, who are known and as it were numbered, should be permitted to inherit, and family property be saved from pillage. In the same way, if the right of succession was extended from three degrees to seven, there would be much litigation owing to the litigious character of the Khojas. They urge that it is necessary that Khojas should be allowed to make their wills up to the last moment, because their business investments are so complicated and varied that it is impossible to define their intentions with regard to them until death itself approaches, and that to prevent their making wills verbally before competent witnesses is to prevent the majority of them from making wills at all, because few of them are scholars competent to write or dictate properly when at death's door. With regard to the most portentous proposal of all—that property for which there is no claimant within the seventh degree shall go to the State, and not to the Jamat—it is urged that the change will deprive the caste of funds out of which it maintains schools and supports the indigent and provides for other purposes of considerable importance. This is the case against the Bill.

THE judgment in the important case of alleged breach of contract in connection with the proposed Oriental Fire Insurance Company, was given yesterday by Mr. Justice Hart. Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the plaintiff in the case, represented that in August, 1883, he undertook to bring out a fire insurance company in Bombay, the capital of which was fixed at Rs. 20,00,000, divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 200 each. But matters not progressing as fast as he wished, and only 1,135 shares having been applied for, he was induced to seek the co-operation of Mr. Premchund Roychund, the defendant, who was supposed to have considerable influence on the market. Mr. Premchund undertook to help him to float the company if its capital was divided into 500 shares of Rs. 4,000 each. The shares were not, however, subscribed for; and subsequently upon Mr. Slater's manifesting his apprehension of the success of the proposed alteration, the defendant undertook to place 300 shares of the value of Rs. 4,000 each in the market within a fortnight. Mr. Slater observing that the change in the price of the shares at Mr. Premchund's instance might jeopardise the success of the company, the latter, according to Mr. Slater, agreed in default of his placing the shares "to pay all damages which the plaintiff might sustain in the event of the defendant's undertaking not being carried out." The defendant's statement is that he said in answer to Mr. Slater's observation that if any extra cost were incurred in adopting his suggestion, he would be willing to pay it himself, meaning thereby that he would pay the actual extra cost for printing, postage, and the like. The defendant was to receive a commission of Rs. 50 per share on the 300 shares that should be subscribed, and the commission was to be divided with Mr. John and Mr. Sedgwick, who brought Mr. Premchund into communication with Mr. Slater. Mr. Premchund having failed to carry out the agreement, Mr. Slater at first seems to have thought he could make the two European brokers just named liable for his actual and prospective losses, but they energetically repudiated the responsibility. He then expressed his regret that he could not make Mr. Premchund responsible; and finally, he brought his action against him, with the most satisfactory results. He claimed to recover from him the damages actually, sustained by him, amounting to Rs. 3,934-10-6, besides an estimated loss of Rs. 20,000, which he had suffered owing to his loss of employment as manager of the proposed company. He would have brought his action for double the amount but for some compunction of conscience as to the magnitude of the sum; he wished to be merciful. The defendant denied that he had given any specific undertaking to get the shares subscribed within a fixed period, or promised to pay any damages if he failed, except postal and other expenses amounting to about Rs. 100. His lordship in giving judgment stated that the real contest in the case was over the question of fact, whether the defendant agreed to the proposal of the plaintiff and undertook to pay all damages which he might sustain in case of failure. But he was unable to find any ground on which he could reasonably disbelieve the sworn testimony of plaintiff's witnesses, Mr. John and Mr. Sedgwick, as to explicit facts which they positively stated to have occurred. This, coupled with the defendant's bare denial, without any corroboration, induced his lordship to find that he undertook to pay all the expenses actually incurred in floating and winding up the company, in case of failure. He further said that he had not sufficient evidence before him to assess the damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the loss of his prospective profits as manager of the company; nor was the plaintiff corroborated by witnesses as to any specific undertaking by the defendant to pay those damages. Mr. Slater contends, and rightly it seems to us, that the undertaking, as he understood it, bound Mr. Premchund to everything, if it bound him to anything. But we do not go into the minutiæ of the case, which turn on the recollection of witnesses of conversations which took place a year ago, and none of whom seems to have made a note at the time of what was actually said or agreed to. His lordship's judgment was for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,934-10-6, the amount of the actual expenses incurred by him, and costs.

This judgment will, we fancy, wake up the Bombay brokers. They will see upon what perilous ground they stand, and will in future be very careful not to make airy promises to pay what their clients will be out of pocket in case the expectation of floating their shares on the market be not realised. Mr. McLauchlan Slater, no doubt, attached a wide and binding significance to Mr. Premchund's words, but we doubt very much if Mr. Premchund imagined that they were capable of bearing that significance when he uttered them. Such an undertaking as that which the court thinks that Mr. Premchund committed himself to, ought certainly to have been reduced to writing at the time. Then both parties would have understood exactly the scope and limit of the bargain they had made. Had so wary and experienced a financier as Mr. Premchund committed himself in black and white or in any way which he had reason to believe was serious and binding, to an agreement which placed upon his own shoulders the whole of the possible loss while the other party secured the whole of the possible gain, and he himself gave the half of his commission to two other brokers who did not share the risk with him, all Bombay would have a right to be amused and amazed. The fact that there was absolutely no motive for his undertaking to bear all the loss, would only increase our admiration of the great financial agent's off-handedness if he was conscious of what he was doing when he uttered the words which are held to have constituted his responsibility. He denies that he ever intended to act the generous part assigned to him in the transaction. We are sorry to say that we must give credence to his denial. Had he deliberately and of set purpose made such a promise, under circumstances which rendered it wholly gratuitous, he would deserve a place in the forthcoming Exhibition as a sample of Bombay disenteresedness and public spirit. But, as we have said, so one-sided a bargain could never have entered into Mr. Premchund's mind. As the event shows, however, the words he used were sufficient to saddle him with a heavy liability, and he has to pay the penalty. Ten thousand rupees will not see him through the scrape. And he might easily have found himself paying consequential damages of considerable magnitude.

THE London correspondent of the Allahabad paper states, "on the best authority," that Lord Dufferin will succeed Lord Ripon as Viceroy. We had the same authoritative statement from a well-informed correspondent of our own a week ago. We say now, what we stated then, that there are reasons which render it possible that this anticipation may prove fallacious. A great deal will depend upon the turn which things will take during the next few months in Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean.

IT is reassuring to learn on the authority of Government that the negociations between France and China are not yet broken off, although it was announced from Shanghai four or five days ago that they had come to an end. The apparent contradiction is easily explicable. No doubt official negociations have been broken off, but unofficial and unavowed negociations of the kind which led to the Treaty of Tientsin, are no doubt assiduously carried on, and will continue to be so even if China and France actually come to blows. The negociations between Captain Fournier and Li-Hung-Chang which led to the treaty that has been violated almost as soon as signed, were carried on unknown to all the foreign diplomats, and even, it would appear, to the French Minister—who was certainly absent at the time—and to the Chinese Government as a whole, the Empress mother and Li only being in the secret. Her Imperial Majesty has since written to Li reproaching him with having in a manner entrapped her into approval of the treaty, and alleging that the full powers she had entrusted to the Viceroy had been misused. There is evidently a severe struggle in progress between the Chinese war and peace parties, and it will depend upon which of these eventually get the upper hand, whether the negociations opened by Lord E. Fitzmaurice to be in progress, lead to a practical result or not.

HINDU LIQUORS.

THOUGH the Hindus deserve the reputation they enjoy of being a people not addicted to the vice of imbibing strong drinks to excess, they have earned this distinction only in the comparatively later period of their history. It is difficult to find in any work in the English language an account of the habits and manners of the Aryans after they came to India. English writers descr be the migrations of the Aryans towards India, and tell us all they did on arrival and afterwards; but nothing is said about their manners or habits of life. Some very interesting and important particulars may be learnt on this subject in the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," from the pen of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, and republished by him, which deserve wider notice, and from that gentleman the following account is in the main taken, the rest is supplied from other sources.

The desire for stimulants is so general among mankind that, notwithstanding the fearful experiences to be learnt of the effects of excessive drinking, wine and spirits will continue to be drunk to the end of time as they seem to have been enjoyed from the earliest periods. Anyhow, the Indo-Aryans seem to have discovered how to distil spirits, and the earliest Brahman settlers in India were a spirit-drinking race. Before, however, they knew how to make spirits they found out how to make what they called the nectar of the gods, or Soma beer. The cheering effects of this beverage originated the myth of the wife of Cyavana, the son of Bhrigu, father of the Bhrigus, attendants on earth of Agni, the god of fire, who requested the twin brothers, the Aswins, or gods of the morning twilight, to renew her husband's youth. This was accomplished by his bathing in a lake which contained the drink of the gods, Soma beer, and which conferred on the bather the choice of emerging with whatever age he pleased. This liquor is the same as the *amrita* or water of life of the Vedas and the ambrosia of the Greeks. The Aryans tell us that this heavenly beverage was brought down to earth and bestowed on man by the god Soma, the same as the Soma plant. This plant is a creeper, known to botanists as the *Sarcostemma viminale*, a perennial, leafless, twining plant, indigenous in Sind and Beloochistan, Bengal, Madras, and the Western Presidency, also very common on the Coromandel Coast. It yields a large quantity of milky juice, with an acid taste. The Soma beer was made by diluting this juice with water, mixed with barley meal, clarified butter, and the meal of wild paddy, and fermented in a jar for nine days. It is supposed that "the Soma juice served to promote vinous fermentation, flavour the beverage, and check acetous decomposition, in the same way that hop does in beer." This drink was doubtless strong, and in proof thereof the Vedas frequently refer to its exhilarating effects on men and gods. The address to Indra and other gods in the Rig-Veda is as follows :—"The sacred prayer, desiring your presence, offers to you both, Indra and Agni, for your exhilaration, the Soma libation. Beholders of all things, seated at this sacrifice, upon the sacred grass, be exhilarated by drinking of the effused libation." This beer, however, would not keep long after its nine days' fermentation; as a distilled spirit it was useless, and it gave place to arrack, distilled from fermented meal.

Wine and drinking are frequently noticed in the Ramayana; the sage Visvamitra, the author of many of the hymns of the Rig-Veda, is said to have been entertained with *maireya* and *sura*, rum and arrack. Not only were these beverages extensively used, but they were highly esteemed also. It is related in the Ramayana of Sita, a model of feminine virtues, that when crossing the Ganges, she addressed the river thus :—"Be merciful to us, O Goddess, and I shall, on my return home, worship thee with a thousand jars of arrack and dishes of well-dressed flesh meat." It is also related of her that "embracing Sita with both his hands, Kakutaba (Rama) made her drink pure maimeyra wine, even as India makes Sachi partake of nectar." "The exhilarating aroma of arrack" is spoken of as pervading the streets of the city. The Mahabharata also relates how distinguished persons, such as Baladeva, Krishna, and Arjuna, indulged in drink, in company with their wives, sisters, and daughters. The most convincing evidence, however, of the drinking habits of the Indo-Aryans comes from Kalidasa, the Hindu poet, who introduces a scene in one of his plays where a man says to his companion, "Let us seat our first friendship over a glass of good liquor. Come along to the next wineshop and we will drink your health." This pledge has stood for many centuries; it is often given now amongst the European descendants of the Aryans, if it be less observed among the Hindus than formerly. Kalidasa speaks of drinking booths set up by the soldiers at Rajamundri, in the Madras presidency, to drink the famous cocoanut liquor made there. This liquor was so profusely drunk, in betel-leaf cups that the poet says the water of the Kaveri or Cauvery was tainted by the smell. Drinking halls are also mentioned as specially reserved apartments in a palace, and Kalidasa also mentions ladies of rank as "quaffing delightful liquor." In describing the approach of Siva to the palace of Himalaya, the poet writes :—"The faces of the ladies who rushed to the windows in great haste and with half-finished toilettes, to behold the procession, evolved the odour of the arrack they had drunk, and their dark eyes appeared like black bees on charming lotuses." In one of the Puranas the great goddess Durga is represented as much addicted to strong drinks. Kuvera serves her with full goblets of strong liquor, which she drinks till her eyes become a flaming red, and then she bursts out into wild laughter. When preparing to fight the great demon Mobisa, she says :—"Roar, roar, thou fool, for a moment only, till I finish my drinking." There is abundant proof that in the early period of Hindu history the higher classes were accustomed to drink. Some degrading rites in drinking circles, in closed rooms, were performed by the Kaula sect; and even in recent times it is related that a highly respectable Hindu widow lady of this sect was in the habit, before saying her prayers, morning and evening, of dipping a tooth-pick in a phial of arrack and touching the point of her tongue with it, and at the same time sprinkling a few drops of the liquor on the flowers which she offered to her god. This ceremony alone was observed; no arrack was ever drunk; and it was performed in compliance with the tradition of the sect to which she belonged. The allowance to men of this sect, by their religious ordinances, is equal to a pint of arrack daily.

One of the Hindu Tantras, written before the seventh century, describing ceremonies, makes Siva address his consort thus :—"O sweet-speaking goddess, the salvation of Brahmins depends on drinking wine. I impart to you a truth, a great truth, O Mountain-born, that the Brahmin who attends to drinking and its accompaniments forthwith becomes a Siva. True knowledge can never be acquired, goddess dear, without drinking wines; therefore should Brahmins always drink." Further on the remark occurs :—"The ambrosia of the gods is Brahma, and on earth it is arrack." Before, however, a Brahmin may drink he must go through certain purifying ceremonies.

These old religious books of the Hindus enumerate, besides the Soma beer, twelve different kinds of liquors. They also describe the mode of preparing them. They are made from the jack, a fruit grown in Southern India; the grape, honey, date, palm, sugarcane, mowa, long-pepper, soapberry or Bengal quince, rum, cocoanut, and arrack. The soapberry is known to botanists as the *sapindus emarginates*; it grows in the Circars, Mysore, Bengal, and Bombay; the kernel of the seed is used as a febrifuge. Arrack is made from half-boiled rice, barley, black-pepper, lemon-juice, ginger and hot water. These are allowed to ferment and are finally distilled. No wines appear to have been made by fermentation alone, as European wines are made; all the liquors made were first fermented and then distilled, differently flavoured with various spices, fruits, and herbs. Aniseed arrack was a favourite in old times. A story is told that it was frequently drunk by a famous pandit who was called "the Lord of the Science of Agama," who consumed a *lota* of it daily. To avoid suspicion he was in the habit of mixing a little water with it, the effect being to give it a milky colour. The people saw him come out of a grog-shop one evening as he was returning from his prayers, and charged him with his failing. Looking into his *lota* they, thought it contained milk, and cried out "a miracle, a miracle," with the result that the wily pandit was afterwards regarded as the most favourite son of Devi.

The different liquors were taken neat. To remove unpleasant taste or sensation, fruits, cakes, or sweetmeats were eaten by the rich; the poor were content with parched or fried grains and pulses seasoned with salt and chilli. The wine-biscuits in use had several names, but one of the names of Siva is Nakuleea, or "Lord of the Wine-biscuits," and at every drinking party these biscuits were supplied.

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party at any price. This is emphatically not

of the earnest men in the Corporation. If Colo

Merewether will take the trouble to turn to

the first debate on sewerage, in the course of

which Colonel Hancock proposed an underground

sewerage scheme for Bombay, he will find that

at that same meeting I also proposed an under-

ground sewerage scheme. Colonel Hancock

made his proposal on the assurance that an

underground sewerage system was adapted for the

people of Bombay and should therefore be made

general at once. I made my proposal on the

assurance that the people did not understand the

system, would not be able to work it, and that

the water-supply was insufficient: consequently I

proposed to sewer the Oomercarry district alone.

My proposal was inexpensive, the district was

circumscribed, and the working of the system could

be carefully watched and the errors of the people

constantly corrected. If this proposal had been

carried out, we should all of us have gained that

practical experience of underground sewerage in

Bombay of which we stand so greatly in need.

Now, if Colonel Merewether will judge me from

this piece of authentic history, he will be

forced to confess that, as the proposer of the

resolution to sewer Oomercarry on the under-

ground system, I was an advocate of underground

sewerage. The truth of the matter is this. I re-

fuse to be a thick-and-thin advocate of any system

which is unsupported by evidence that the system

will preserve health. Show me the sewerage sys-

tem that is preserving and improving public health,

and that is the system which I will stand by, re-

gardless of friend or foe, or the man with a bee in

his bonnet. It is by disregarding the initial and

the historic arguments of our sewerage system that

my friends have done violence to my views. It is

only in one of the very last received British sani-

tary journals that it is pointed out with great force,

and for the tenth time as I believe, that the people

of Paris are unsuited for underground sewerage on

the English system, that is, on the Bombay system.

Again, I believe I have been either the proposer or

the seconder, and certainly the supporter, of every

resolution of the Corporation which provides

for the improvement of the Cammattesepoora

sewerage system after it had been sewered during

the administration of Mr. A. T. Crawford. Here,

again, I may be claimed by Colonel Merewether

as an advocate of underground sewerage, although

my support was given in order to prove the

health advantages of that system of sewerage in

Bombay.

The Corporation has never opposed a system of

underground sewerage in Bombay. The resolu-

tion which is now in force regards the system as

on its trial: hence the sanction of the Corpora-

tion to only a portion of the whole scheme as re-

commended by Dr. Hunter's Commission. If it

can be proved to be successful, that is to say,

if it will save life and not destroy it, I will

be an advocate of the system to-morrow, and so,

I suppose, will every true friend of the city

who desires to see sanitation advanced. Colonel

Merewether can, I trust, now see a very good reason

why I do not "act in the spirit" of loyalty to the

views of men who are the advocates of under-

ground sewerage at any price. If these men are

so unreasonable as to refuse to allow their system

to be tested by a sufficient experiment, I do not

feel myself under any obligation to follow their

lead. I am willing to grant the difficulty there is

in making an underground sewerage system a

success without an efficient water-supply, but while

conceding this I remember that we were asked to

execute this system with our present available

water-supply. The deficiency of water is an

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…ns were carried at a large …lhousie Institute this after…ting respectfully protests …cy of the Secretary of State …on of Englishmen and their …e public services of India as …rious to the best interests of the …d to the welfare and happiness of …" That this meeting pledges …s policy by all lawful means within …ecially by legitimate public agita…and India, and determines on sending …olutions now passed to the Govern… the local Governments, and the …Anglo-Indian Defence Association, …curing their help in bringing about …ony with the spirit and letter of …Parliament and proclamations of …the interests of all classes of the …in India.

A MUNICIPAL CORPORA… THE GOVERNMENT.

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 8.

…nicipal Commissioners to the …ated the 7th August, assures …lly sensible of the extreme …in reasonable subordina…, the head of the Govern…ppy to co-operate in any …their self-respect and duty …e letter contends, however, …hich the Government acted …contains nothing against …refers to the opinion of a …Payne, who also admits …f recent Municipal work. …Dr. Payne was wrong …ity in March and …ion of the Com…ningham's letter, …ate language, and …ntaining such an …ty is a satire on …warded to them …without a word …-Governor dis… urge that it …ccept any ex… or conciliatory …ter of the 16th … It had never …ble contingency … an unqualifying …ion on them un…mation as merited …reviewing in detail …nd pointing out the …s most respectfully …e case has been laid …rting to so extreme a …nt of a Commission …, as it does, such a … and unmerited condemnation of the work of …e Commissioners, and striking, as it will do, so fatal a blow at the cause of local self-government in Bengal. In conclusion, the Commissioners draw attention to the appointment by the commissioners of a Committee having the very same scope as the Commission proposed by His Honour, and add that from the path of progressive improvement on which they have entered the Commissioners will not swerve, and they have no intention of allowing any change of policy in this respect, whether His Honour on receipt of this letter still thinks it necessary to augment their difficulties by passing that practical condemnation upon their work which the appointment of a Committee under section 28 will involve, or whether he will see fit on full consideration of its contents to lighten their arduous task by restoring to them his sympathy and support.

THE MADRAS MILITARY ACCOUNTS OFFICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 8.

Colonel Shaw Stewart, Chief Engineer, having wholly condemned the buildings in Bangalore Fort, Government has decided to abandon the project of locating the Military Accounts Offices there. Owing to the difficulty experienced in finding hired accommodation in a concentrated form in Madras, it is possible that the offices will be housed at some other station—so says a telegram which comes from an official source, I believe, and appears in this morning's *Times*. It remains to be seen whether the taxpayers of Madras cannot show Government where it can find room in Madras.

LATER.

The *Mail* this evening recommends Government to build proper offices for the Military Accounts Department in Madras, as it is not probable that really suitable premises can be found available anywhere in the Presidency.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Hon. G. H. Paul takes six months' leave of absence.

Mr. E. D. Ralli is recognised as acting Vice Consul for Greece at Calcutta. Surgeon H. N. R. Harrington is appointed to the Deoli Irregular Force.

Important rules are published regarding the appointment of officers of the Indian Army and Staff Corps on the general and departmental staff of the Army. The following appointments are limited in tenure to five years:—Secretary and Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, ditto for local Governments; also Accountant General, Military Department, Controllers of Military Accounts, Commissaries General of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, Judge Advocates-General, ditto, Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations, and Director of Army Remounts. The following offices must be vacated on promotion to the rank of general officer:—Deputy Judge Advocate of Bengal, Deputy Commissaries-General of the three presidencies, Military Secretary of the Punjab, and others. Officers of the Commissariat, Military Accounts Branch, and Judge Advocate-General's Department will vacate on (1), succession to colonels allowance, (2) promotion to major-general, or (3) attainment of 52 years of age; but these three last conditions do not take effect until January, 1887.

Lieutenant H. Comins, Norfolk Regiment, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

Major G. W. Rogers succeeds Major W. Hill as D. A. G. of Musketry.

Lieutenant E. E. Taylor and Surgeon J. Lewtas take a year's furlough out of India.

Captain T. J. Bailey is promoted to major.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

LONDON, AUGUS…

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, replying to a questi… the House of Commons last evening, said t… negociations between France and China … yet broken off, and that hopes are still ent… of an amicable settlement.

THE DEFENCE OF CANTO…

SHANGHAI…

The Viceroy of Canton has i… torpedoes to be laid to bar the Ca…

THE AFGHAN FRO…

LON…

Mr. Cross, in reply to a quest… Commons last evening, said … …sioners for the delimitation of … would commence their labo…

and would make definite progress before the winter, but he said he was unable to inform the House of the actual date which would be fixed for the commencement of the work, or the length of time it would take to complete it.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

News has been received from the Cape that a severe fight has taken place between the Montsioas and the Boers, during which many were killed, including several Englishmen. The Boers were eventually defeated.

OBITUARY.

General Sir William Codrington.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

A treaty has been signed by England and Mexico renewing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ " "	88⅜
2½ " Consols for account	100⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	107
4½ " French Rentes	107f
Bar Silver	50d

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £12,800,000, decrease £1,300,000.

Bills discounted £22 300,000, increase £200,000.

Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £23,700,000, decrease £700,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 42 per cent.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMOY.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Manilla land line interrupted.

Rangoon to Mandalay right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, August 7.

10 p.m. ... 79·3

FRIDAY, August 8.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	84·9

THE Corporation yesterday threw out a recommendation of the Town Council to vote a total sum of Rs. 1,33,214, from the surplus cash balance, to provide for a variety of items which have been included by the Commissioner in the list of new works. There was a very general feeling at the meeting against disturbing the budget arrangements in the middle of the year. Dr. Peterson exhorted the Corporation not to take the serious step of refusing the grant on account of certain faults in procedure, and moved that the money be sanctioned in the interests of the city. But an amendment from Dr. Cassee Hormusjee, that the consideration of the items should stand over till the time of the next budget, was carried, only five members, all of whom belonged to the Town Council, voting against the proposal.

MR. JUSTICE HART delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by Mr. Duncan MacLauchlan Slater against Mr. Premchund Roychund to recover Rs. 23,934-10-6, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of contract to place in the market 300 shares of a joint-stock company intended to be called the Oriental Fire Insurance Company, Limited, promoted by the plaintiff, which, by reason of the breach, the plaintiff was unable successfully to establish. In the circumstances of the case, his lordship considered that the plaintiff was right in suing alone, and not in the name of the directors of the proposed company, and that no such circumstances existed as would disentitle the plaintiff, on the grounds either of justice or convenience, to seek his remedy against the defendant alone, even assuming that Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. John were joint promissors with him. His lordship was of opinion that no reason was shown why the court should doubt the truth of the accounts given by Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. John of what occurred at the interviews at which they were present with the plaintiff and the defendant. The learned judge found that the defendant undertook to pay all the expenses actually incurred in floating and winding up the company if he should fail to float it in a fortnight; and further, that he agreed to pay all those expenses if he should fail to pay into the Bank of Bombay the first calls on 125 shares by the 4th January, 1884. His lordship held that the relief must be limited to the expenses of floating and liquidating the company. The preliminary expenses amounted to Rs. 3,434-10-6, and the subsequent expenses to Rs. 500; and his lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,934-10-6, with costs.

THE protests of the sepoys constituting the Goa police force against the proposed reduction of their pay have produced a favourable impression upon the Governor-General, who has thrown out the proposal.

WHATEVER inferences may be drawn by the political parties in Lisbon, the order for amnesty published in the *Diario do Governo* just on the eve of the elections will give general satisfaction. All prisoners found guilty of abusing the liberty of the press up to the 14th of June will receive a complete and general amnesty; and any proceedings which may have since been instituted for this offence will be stayed, the accused being liberated from jail.

A QUESTION of some importance to the mercantile community has recently been decided by the Government of India, who have declined to accede to a request preferred by the Calcutta Trades' Association to rescind or modify the law which requires that duplicate receipts for sums of money greater than Rs. 20 shall be stamped with a one-anna stamp equally with the originals.

THE Nizam is putting the thirty-five lakhs lying idle in his private treasury to a good purpose. It appears that the public treasury is never in a position to meet the calls made on it during August, September, and October owing to the bulk of the revenue not coming in until November. It has therefore been usual to borrow from seventy to a hundred lakhs from the local sowcars at 9 per cent., capital and interest being repaid at the end of the year. This year, however, the Nizam has, according to the Allahabad paper, advanced the amount required from his private treasury, and for the first time in the history of the State it is hoped that it will not be necessary to obtain the assistance of the sowcars to meet the difficulty.

THERE has been a serious falling off in the export in the trade in Indian tea with Australia. From a report of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate for the 31st ult., it appears that the shipments of tea to Australia [illegible] nearly £2,700,000, in [illegible] £340,613. This serious [illegible] entirely by the colonial [illegible] quality of the great [illegible] market, which th[illegible] broken teas, wi[illegible] rough heavy [illegible] requirements [illegible] the neat eve[illegible] to note that [illegible] remedy th[illegible]

A RANGOON telegram says that a cyclone travelling from north to south has done some damage to buildings in the interior.

MR. D. M. SMEATON, Settlement Secretary, Burmah, has left Rangoon, to join his appointment as Director of Agriculture, at Cawnpore.

A NATIVE cook in Rangoon has been seeking notoriety by attempting to poison a whole family of Europeans, together with some lodgers, by flavouring the soup with arsenic. Nine of the persons who drank the soup were seized with violent retching, followed by complete prostration. The cook, of course, absconded, and the police are now trying to find his whereabouts.

BOTH the official and non-official mind in Burmah is troubled by the "mysterious disappearance" of 200,000 tons of rice. The crop was supposed to be an average good one, and neither the Agricultural Department nor the merchants are able to explain satisfactorily the cause of the deficiency. A correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*, who writes from the station of Allanmyo, says that enormous amounts of rice have passed upwards in boats as well as by the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamers into Upper Burmah, whilst in addition the large influx of people from Upper Burmah has greatly increased the rice consumption in the province. This correspondent says that the statistics of rice going up-country by boat are badly kept, and that there is therefore no reliable information of the extent of the exports to Upper Burmah. There is not the least doubt, says another correspondent, that shipments of rice by boat and steamer this year to Upper Burmah have been unprecedentedly large, whilst the number of people coming to the British side from Upper Burmah, and of coolies from India, has also been on a scale never before reached. Although many thousands of these will be rice producers by 1885, they have to be fed in the meanwhile, and have thus decreased the surplus stock available for export to Europe. All rice going to Upper Burmah goes duty free, and hence probably arises the fact that statistics on the frontier have not been kept with that care which prevails at the seaports, where an export duty is levied.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the Allahabad paper writes:—"In no place is the absence of Mr. Jardine, Judicial Commissioner, more felt in Rangoon than in the Educational Syndicate, the public interest in which institution he may be said to have created and kept alive. Mr. Jardine, in spite of his Indian training, had healthy notions of the value of opposition and publicity. He always, as President of the Syndicate, published the speeches of members, barking no criticisms on his own mode of operations. These reports gave a liveliness to the dull pages of the official *Gazette* that made that weekly organ as anxiously awaited on the Saturday, after meetings of the members, as the local papers are when a particularly interesting scandal or defamation case is the nine-days' wonder of Rangoon. All this will now, it is said, cease. Mr. Ward, who officiates for Mr. Jardine, seems to have other views, and I fear as long as they prevail the Syndicate and its doings will cease to inspire much interest among the Rangoon public. If all the sharp retorts once so freely bandied about at the meetings are in future to be confined to the room in which they are uttered, and decorous dullness is in future to be the prevailing feature of meetings, the outside public will cease to take the interest in the proceedings which they undoubtedly did when Mr. Jardine was president."

THE death of Miss Biddulph, the eldest daughter of Major-General Sir Michael and Lady Biddulph, is said to have cast quite a gloom over Simla society, in which she was well known as a most amiable and accomplished lady; and the sympathy with her parents is the more pronounced that, only a little more than a year ago, they lost two other daughters, at Murree, of typhoid fever. It is explained that the fever of which Miss Biddulph died was what is known as remittent or malarial, and that none of the ordinary typhoid symptoms were present. The attack was the result of a chill, brought on by the use of damp wrappers when leaving a ball, warm from the exertion of dancing, about the middle of last month. Miss Biddulph was buried at the cemetery on Monday evening, a great portion of the European community of Simla following her remains to the grave.

THE Governor-General in Council has fixed the scale of establishment of warrant officers in the Public Works Department under the Government of India as follows: Two Deputy Commissaries, two Assistant Commissaries, four Deputy Assistant Commissaries, nineteen Conductors, and thirty-two Sub-Conductors. The excess of one officer which the introduction of this scale causes in the ranks of Deputy and Assistant Commissary will be absorbed by making no promotion for the second vacancy that may occur.

A CALCUTTA paper has received news from what it describes as a trustworthy native source to the effect that a message recently passed from Shah Zohan of Zhob to the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan, in which the Chief of the Saran Kakars informed the Amir of the impending march of the English troops from Thal Chotiali, and stated that he was ready to come to him or to resist the British, as might appear best.

THE Ameer is evidently determined to set his finances in order. Recently, we learn from the Kandahar correspondent of a Calcutta paper, a Persian who had held the appointment of Customs Officer in Kandahar, was called upon to render an account of his stewardship, when defalcations were discovered to the extent of Rs. 70,000. The Kotwal of Kandahar has also been ordered to show his accounts. Jan Mahommed Khan has since been appointed treasurer of the city.

FROM the same source we hear of the flight of Aslam Khan, Nawab of Khelat-i-Gilzai. Aslam Khan was a partisan of Ayoub Khan; and after the defeat of the latter he would most probably have been put to death, had he not been an uncle of the *sipah salar* of Kandahar, who, it appears, is a great favourite of Abdurrahman Khan. Recently, however, the Nawab was summoned to Kabul, but Aslam Khan, quite understanding the full import of such a summons, has disappeared. News has also been received that the Hotukis, who, it will be remembered, are connected with the large Ghilzai tribe, are gathering in the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Gilzai, but apparently not with any hostile intention. They have enjoyed freedom from taxation ever since Ahmed Shah's time. The taxes recently imposed upon them have consequently created great discontent, and they have resolved to send a deputation to Kabul to protest against the imposition. In the event of obtaining no relief they declare that they will take to a nomadic life.

ACCORDING to the *Official Messenger* (St. Petersburg) the Sarika, who have become Russian subjects, inhabit the Yolatan Oasis, the southern limit of which [illegible] red versts from Afghan fro[illegible] versts from Caspian d[illegible] amounted forty-one[illegible] *Gazette*. announce[illegible] Askhabs[illegible] such[illegible]

THE PROPOSED ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, Mr. Justice Hart, gave judgment in the action for damages brought by Mr. Duncan McLauchlan Slater against Mr. Premchund Roychund. The claim was to recover from defendant the sum of Rs. 3,934-10-6 and Rs. 20,000, being the damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of contract to place in the market 300 shares of a joint-stock company intended to be called the Oriental Fire Insurance Company, Limited, promoted by the plaintiff, which, by reason of such breach of contract, the plaintiff was unable successfuly to establish. The sum of Rs. 3,934-10-6 was the preliminary expenses which was lost to the plaintiff, and the sum of Rs. 20,000 represented the loss sustained by the plaintiff by his being deprived of his promised appointment as manager of such company. The Hon. Mr. Farran, (the Advocate-General) with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Dhurumsey, for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Hart said.—The first issue in this case is whether the plaintiff is entitled to maintain this suit on his own behalf. The suggestion, rather than the argument, was that he ought to have joined as plaintiffs the directors of the proposed company, which he, as promoter, was endeavouring to float at the time of the occurrence of the events which led to the institution of this suit. The facts material to this issue as averred in the plaint and deposed to in the plaintiff's evidence are, in effect, that by reason of the breach by the defendant of certain personal undertakings entered into by him with the plaintiff, the plaintiff has been prevented from recovering from the proposed company repayment of certain charges theretofore personally incurred by the plaintiff, and payment of certain commission thereafter to be earned by the plaintiff. In these circumstances I consider the plaintiff is right in suing alone. The question raised by the second issue, which also was rather suggested than argued, is whether Messrs. F. W. Sedgwick and Harry John are not necessary parties to this suit as parties defendant on the ground that in his correspondence before it, the plaintiff treated them as jointly liable with the defendant, and in the sixth paragraph of his plaint alleged them to be joint promisers with the defendant in the undertakings sued on. Assuming that they were so, I do not think the plaintiff is bound to join them in his suit. Section 43 of the Contract Act allows the plaintiff to sue alone any one of his joint promisors, who then would have his action for contribution against the others. No doubt it is possible to conceive a case in which to avoid circuity or multiplicity of actions, and if the justice of the case seemed to demand it, as for instance, if a right of set-off existed in the joint promisors who were not joined in the action, in which, as between himself and them, the defendant was entitled to participate, but which, as between himself and the plaintiff he could not plead, the court might insist, for the purpose of doing perfect justice between all the parties, that all the joint promisors should be included as defendants in the action. But no such circumstances seem to exist in the present case as would disentitle the plaintiff on the grounds either of justice or convenience to seek his remedy against the defendant alone, even assuming that Sedgwick and John were joint promisors with him. I therefore hold that they are not necessary parties to this suit. The real contest in the case was over the questions of fact raised by the third and fourth issues, whether the defendant agreed to the proposal in the 5th paragraph of the plaint mentioned and undertook to pay all damages which the plaintiff might sustain if the defendant's undertaking should not be carried out, as in the same 5th paragraph stated; and whether the defendant agreed as in the 6th paragraph of the plaitiff alleged. No specific issue of law was distinctly raised other than those which I have just considered. But Mr. Budroodin contended that the arrangements between plaintiff and defendant form the basis of this suit, as averred in the plaint, and as spoken to in the evidence would not amount to a contract binding in law on the defendant. He argued with considerable ingenuity that even assuming the plaintiff's account of the alleged arrangement to be correct, it amounted simply to this: Sedgwick and John, as brokers, were to assist the plaintiff as promoter, in floating his company in consideration of a brokerage of 5 per cent. on the value of the shares as between them and the defendant, the defendant was to get half the brokerage, but, for payment of the whole brokerage, plaintiff was, on his own showing, liable to Sedgwick and John only, and was in no way party or privy to their arrangement with defendant. But in consideration of his half-share in the brokerage, for which Sedgwick and John, and not the plaintiff, were to be liable to him, the defendant, according to the plaintiff's account, undertook alone a personal liability to the plaintiff in which Sedgwick and John did not join him, to recoup the plaintiff his expenses actually incurred and the damages suffered by him in the loss of prospective profits, in case the defendant should fail to float the company within the given time, while for his remuneration, in case of success, he was not to look to the plaintiff. No doubt if the arrangement had been of this, "Heads I win, tails you lose" description, there might have been such a want of mutuality about it as might have justified Mr. Budroodin's contention, that there was no consideration for the defendant's undertaking, even assuring it to have been entered into. Though even so, I would guard myself against saying that a liability undertaken by the defendant to the plaintiff in consideration of a liability undertaken by the plaintiff to third parties was necessarily *nudum pactum*. But Mr. Budroodin's argument is founded on an assumption which can only be made by blinking one of the main facts in the case. As I read the plaint and the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses, the alleged arrangement was that the defendant should undertake the liability above stated to the plaintiff, not in consideration of the plaintiff's liability to pay the brokerage earned to Sedgwick and John, but in consideration of plaintiff altering the constitution of his proposed company, which it is admitted he did, so as to give the defendant the opportunity of deriving his expected advantage from his agreement with Sedgwick and John. The plaintiff's agreement with Sedgwick and John to pay them 5 per cent. brokerage in which by defendant's separate agreement with them defendant was to share, may well have been the reason, or inducement, who led the defendant to enter into his alleged undertaking with the plaintiff, but it is nowhere stated to have been the consideration for it. The defendant's undertaking and the consideration for it as I have stated them are to be found in those allegations in the plaint which the third and fourth issues contemplate, and to the establishment of which is directed the evidence relating to what occurred at the interviews of 25th Aug. and 15th Dec. It is admitted that these interviews took place, the first between plaintiff, defendant, and Sedgwick, the second being the same parties and John. Shortly, the plaintiff's version is that on the 25th August, in consequence of the plaintiff undertaking to alter the constitution of the proposed company from one whose capital was to consist of 10,000 shares of Rs. 200 each to one of 800 shares of Rs. 4,000 each, the defendant undertook to obtain within a fortnight subscriptions for 300 shares, and in case he failed to do so to pay all expenses attendant on the attempt, to float the company, from its commencement as one of 1,000 Rs. 200 shares up to and including its liquidation as one of 800 Rs. 400 shares, and also to pay all damages which plaintiff might sustain, by reason of the failure to float the company, in the loss of his remuneration as manager in the company for the term of 10 years as provided by the 81st of the articles of association. That on 15th December the defendant having failed so far as to perform his part of the above agreement, though the plaintiff had performed his in effecting the promised change in the constitution of the company, the defendant undertook, in consideration of a final extension of time till the 4th January to procure the payment into the Bank of Bombay by that date of the calls payable on allotment in respect of 125 shares, amounting to Rs. 1,000 on each share, and in case he had failed to do so, to pay the expenses and damages above specified as constituting his liability under the original arrangement of 25th August. The defendant entirely denies that he gave any such undertaking as alleged on 25th August, and says that on 15th December he promised gratuitously and as an act of grace only, to pay the printing and postage charges incurred by the plaintiff subsequently to 25th August which could not amount to more than Rs. 150, but now considers himself absolved from this promise by plaintiff's conduct in seeking to harass him by litigating a preposterous claim. Mr. Budroodin deals at some length with the probabilities of the case and the subsequent conduct of the parties, as tending to show that at the abovementioned interviews the defendant could not have entered into the undertakings now alleged by the plaintiff. As to the details of this argument I shall have more to say presently. I only mention it now for the purpose of pointing out that in such a case as the present, where a fact is alleged on one side and denied on the other, the argument derived from probabilities necessarily loses much of its weight, unless it can be shown either that the plaintiff in alleging the fact is entirely uncorroborated, or, which virtually amounts to the same thing, that the witnesses corroborating him are unworthy of credit. The facts alleged are not so impossible or even so violently improbable that the allegation can be said to bear its own refutation on its face. The most that can be said is that there are circumstances which tend to show that a contrary state of facts is the true one. Still even an improbable state of facts may be the true one, and if you have witnesses worthy of credit positively swearing to a certain fact, not in itself evidently improbable, as having occurred at a certain time and place in corroboration of the plaintiff's allegation, you would not, in my opinion, be justified in preferring the defendant's bare denial, without any direct corroboration, even if another and contrary fact appeared probable, unless it were shown that the witnesses directly corroborating the plaintiff as to the fact alleged by him were unworthy of credit. Now as to the witnesses Sedgwick and John, whom the plaintiff called to corroborate his account of the interviews of 25th August and 15th December, I am unable to find any ground on which I could be reasonably asked to disbelieve their sworn testimony as to explicit facts which they positively state to have occurred. It was suggested that they were parties to what Mr. Budroodin emphatically termed a "family arrangement," but which I should prefer to call by its proper name of a conspiracy, with the plaintiff to defraud the defendant, by supporting the plaintiff's story as told against the defendant for the purpose of getting rid of the liability with which the plaintiff actually threatened them. But this argument must be founded on one of three assumptions. Either the defendant Sedgwick and John undertook a joint liability to the extent now alleged against defendant, and plaintiff having no other evidence of it than theirs, consented to relieve Sedgwick and John and proceed against defendant alone on condition of Sedgwick and John giving evidence in his behalf, and they in order to get rid of their liability to the defendant for contribution, falsely represented him as solely undertaking a separate liability; or Sedgwick and John undertook a liability to the plaintiff in which the defendant did not join, from which the plaintiff has consented to release them on condition of their assisting him in establishing an entirely false claim against the defendant or nobody undertook any liability at all, but Sedgwick and John were so alarmed at the plaintiff's threat that they consented to assist him in the fabrication of an entirely false story of which the defendant was to be the victim. The last two hypotheses are absurd on the face of them, the second because, if the liability in fact undertaken were that by Sedgwick and John, the plaintiff could have relied on defendant's corroboration without incurring the trouble and risk of concocting a false story against him, and there is no reason suggested why the plaintiff should prefer the single liability of defendant to the double one of Sedgwick and John; the third, because, so far from being alarmed by plaintiff's threat, Sedgwick and John instantly repudiated any liability on their part, and it was clear that the plaintiff must fail if his unsupported allegation were met by the unanimous denial of the other three. Yet it is precisely on one of these two latter hypotheses that the defendant's contention must rest. For he does not admit a joint liability with Sedgwick and John, but denies any liability at all. Indeed, as in his account of the interviews he denies his liability and does not allege that Sedgwick and John undertook any, it would seem that the contention must rest on the third of the hypotheses I have stated, which on the face of it is the most absurd of all the three. I am therefore of opinion that no reason is shown why I should doubt the truth of the accounts which Sedgwick and John give of what occurred at the interviews at which they were present. It remains, then, to see how far these support that of the plaintiff. The plaintiff says of the interview on 25th August that defendant spoke well of the scheme of a fire insurance company, but objected to the smallness of the shares, and said if these were increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 4,000 he was confident of his ability to float the company in a fortnight, but if they were not so increased he would have nothing to do with the company. All this is admitted by defendant. The plaintiff says he at first objected to the defendant's suggestion, and pointed out the difficulty and risk attendant on such a change as this, which was to alter the whole nature of the company, substituting, as defendant admits would be the case, an entirely different class of subscribers from those to whom the original prospectus was addressed and who had already taken up some 1,200 shares. But defendant replied that if plaintiff would get the provisional directors to sanction the proposed change in the constitution of the company, and have the requisite alterations made in the memorandum and articles of association, he would be able to [illegible] subscribed in a week. Plaintiff, in agreeing to effect the alteration, explained what the expenses were attendant on the floating of the company, and the loss to himself in case of its failure, for all of which he would hold defendant liable. To which defendant replied that he had no doubt of success, but if he failed he would pay those expenses and damages. Mr. Sedgwick, speaking of this interview, puts the date at 14th or 15th August, but there is no doubt that he means that which admittedly took place on 25th August. He corroborates plaintiff as to the defendant's suggestion and his undertaking get all the shares taken up in a fortnight if it were adopted, and as to plaintiff's objection to the proposed change and defendant's refusal to work unless it were made, and his certainty of success if it were. He also corroborates plaintiff as to an earnest conversation having taken place regarding the importance of the proposed change, and as to plaintiff having pointed out to defendant what a serious thing it was to change the company, and that defendant would be held responsible if he failed in performing his promises. Of this evidence it is true that it does not go so far as that of the plaintiff in detailing specifically each one of the items of expense and prospective profit as directly enumerated by the plaintiff to the defendant. But I think it corroborates the plaintiff in this, that the defendant, after being made aware of the serious responsibility he thereby incurred, induced the plaintiff to materially alter his position, in regard to the constitution of the proposed company, by consenting to be liable for his pecuniary loss, if he failed to float the company in a fortnight. Certainly Sedgwick's evidence goes much further than defendant's account of the interview, in which he represents himself merely as having advised the change in the value of the shares, because from his experience of the Bombay share market he was sure the company could not be floated with shares of Rs. 200 each, but was confident it could be with shares of Rs. 4,000 each, and that he undertook nothing more than every broker always undertakes, viz. to do his best. Passing now to a review of the probabilities, it does not seem to me improbable in the circumstances of the case, that the defendant would undertake such a liability as above indicated, the preliminary expenses at that time could only have amounted to some Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000. If the company was successfully floated no damage could arise by the loss of prospective profits, and the preliminary expenses would be paid by the company. According to defendant's own admission he thought at that time that, if the value of the shares was altered to Rs. 4,000, the company would be successfully floated, but if the value remained at Rs. 200, it would not. By plaintiff's agreement with Sedgwick and John, if the company were successfully floated he was to pay them as brokerage at least Rs. 15,000, in which defendant by virtue of his agreement with Sedgwick and John would share to the extent of one-half. Now it is by no means improbable that a man should incur what he considers a merely nominal risk to the extent of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 for the purpose of securing that he believes to be a certain profit to the extent of Rs. 7,500. I should therefore find the third issue in the affirmative, at least to the extent that the defendant undertook on 25th August to pay all the expenses actually incurred in floating and winding up the company, if he should fail to float the company in a fortnight. Next, as to the interview of 15th December, it is admitted that defendant then gave a written undertaking to have the deposits on 125 shares paid into the Bank of Bombay by 4th January. This undertaking was written by John, and contains no condition of liability on the part of the defendant in case of his default, to pay any expenses or damages. The defendant, however, admits that there was some talk of expenses, that what purported to be a list of all the preliminary expenses from the commencement, was in John's hand, and that he himself volunteered to pay the charges for printing and postage subsequent to 25th August. Now it is hard to see why defendant should have volunteered this offer, if there were no liability, nor why, if the liability extended only to printing and postage charges incurred after 25th August, the conversation should have included all charges even prior to that date, and why the list should have been produced. On the other hand, plaintiff says that defendant distinctly undertook to pay all the expenses, including those of liquidation, should he fail in the performance of the written undertaking. As to this fact the plaintiff is fully corroborated by both Sedgwick and John. I think, therefore, the 4th issue must also be found in the affirmative to the extent that the defendant on 15th December agreed to pay all the expenses of floating and liquidating the company if he should fail to pay into the Bank of Bombay the first calls on 125 shares by the 4th January. Much argument was addressed to me on the terms of certain letters in a voluminous correspondence which it was urged were inconsistent with the existence of such undertakings on the part of the defendant as I have above considered. For the reasons I have already stated, I consider most of this argument, based as it is on probabilities and inferences, entirely beside the point, unless it appear that the witnesses who speak to positive facts are likely to be mistaken or unworthy of credit. But besides this, there was in every instance some explanation by the plaintiff as to why he had used these dubious expressions. For instance, his threat to hold Sedgwick and John liable, he explained by his solicitor's advice that it was only through them that he could reach defendant; his proposal that all four should bear the loss, by his own disgust and weariness with the whole affair, and so forth. On the other hand though there are in letters addressed directly to defendant, express intimations that he will be held liable, and actual claims of stated amounts, he returns no reply, and never seeks to limit his alleged undertaking to a gratuitous promise to pay the postage and printing charges subsequent to 25th August till he is in receipt of the last attorney's letter of demand and notice of action before suit. It is impossible to suppose that if a demand so baseless and iniquitous as that which the defendant now represents the plaintiff to be were formally made in writing and not once only, the defendant would not have written indignantly denying it. The only explanation he offers of his omission to do so is the puerile one that he probably did not read the letters containing these demands till after the receipt of the plaintiff's attorney's letter. It is clear from what I have said that the fifth issue must be found in the affirmative. Indeed, Mr. Budroodin seemed to admit in his argument that the question thereby raised could only arise if there were no specific agreement by defendant, and it was sought simply to make him legally liable on the ground that as he had induced by his representations a change in plaintiff's position he must be held liable for such damages as should be shown to have directly arisen therefrom. But I find on the evidence specific agreements by the defendant both on 25th August and 15th December, binding him to pay the expenses of floating and liquidating the company if he should fail in his promises, in the first instance, to get 300 shares subscribed in a fortnight, and, in the second instance, to pay in the first calls on 125 shares into the Bank of Bombay by 4th January. The sixth issue Mr. Budroodin admitted to be superfluous. As to the seventh issue I am of opinion that the relief must be limited to the amount of the expenses of floating and liquidating the company. The plaintiff is not corroborated by either of his witnesses as to any specific undertaking by defendant to pay damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of the loss of his prospective profits as manager of the company. Nor have I before me any sufficient material on which I can pretend to assess those damages. The plaintiff's computation is evidently the merest guesswork, founded on the assumption that the company would certainly be a success, with a business largely increasing every year, and that the plaintiff would not only survive

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In. cts.		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	
Previously reptd.	39	63	45 46	43 35	43	00
ug. 7, Thursday	0	11	.....	0 07	0 07	0 00
" 8, Friday	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	39	74	45 53	43 45	43	00
Corresponding date last year	54	33	57 30	54 75	61	21

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

…match to-day will be:—

XI.	vs. XV.
…wner.	Mr. Beaufort.
…hanan.	Mr. Caulfield.
Challenor.	Mr. Glasebrooke.
Gell.	Mr. Kennedy.
Newnham.	Mr. Macaulay.
Nicholson.	Mr. Foote.
T. Pogson.	Mr. Kaye.
Penny.	Capt. Olivier.
Horne.	Mr. Pease.
Russell.	Capt. Simpson.
Wyer. (Capt.)	Mr. Radcliffe.
	Mr. Stiven.
	Mr. Thorburn.
	Mr. Lang.
	Mr. Young.

Play will commence at 11 a.m. The colonel and officers of the 10th N. L. I. have kindly lent their band for the afternoon.

THOSE WHO KNOW, PLEASE ANSWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The most important question of the day is, who succeeds Lord Ripon? Some say Lord Kimberley, some assert that either Lord Dufferin or Lord Roseberry will be our next Viceroy. This is natural enough, but one is anxious to know what became of the memorial sent in from Bombay a few months ago to Her Majesty, praying for an extension of the term of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty.—Yours, &c.

P. R. DESAI.

Satara, August 7.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	14,929,945
Remitted from 1st April, 1884, to 2nd August	5,159,400
Balance to be remitted from 3rd August, 1884, to 31st March, 1885	9,516,545

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 8.—The barometric rise noticed yesterday has not been maintained, and the barometer is now falling almost everywhere. The readings are still relatively low over Chutia Nagpur and Behar in east, and over the Indus Valley in the west, so that the shoulder of high pressure over Rajputana and Central India still holds. The wind in the Central Provinces shows a tendency to back towards the west, while over the peninsula, on the contrary, it is veering somewhat towards the north-west. Elsewhere there is little change. The weather generally cloudy. Rain has been slightly more general than was the case yesterday; it was altogether absent during the past day only in the Western and Southern Punjab, in Sind, in parts of Gujarat and Rajputana, in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and at a few southern stations. Elsewhere the weather is showery, with heavy rain at Roorkee, in the N.-W. Himalaya, and at Silchar. Rain to-day:—Silchar, 3 inches; Roorkee, 2 inches

to enjoy it, but would retain his position as manager for five years at Bombay. Now adopting the plaintiff's calculation we should have to suppose that the defendant to gain Rs. 7,500 brokerage undertook a liability in respect of the plaintiff's prospective profit alone amounting to Rs. 65,000 for the ten years which I do not think probable. The amount of the preliminary expenses incurred was shown by plaintiff to amount to Rs. 3,434-10-6. The subsequent expenses of winding up were computed by him at Rs. 500, and it was not contended that this was excessive. My judgment will, therefore, be for the plaintiff for Rs. 8,934-10-6, and costs.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For Consent Decree.

166-83—Mirza, H. K.—Halimabebee vs. Shaboodin bin Haji Moosa Glasswala and others—Khunderao M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

171-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jamsetjee Nowrojee vs. Hurjeewan Veerjee and another—Little S.F. & N. Part heard.

183-84—Macfarlane and E.—Wamon Ramchundra Navher vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and others—Thakurdas and D. Khunderao M. and Shamrao P.

152-84—In person—(a pauper) Dayal Purmanund vs. Foolbai and another—Mooljee R. B.

95-84—Little, S. F. and N.—M. T. Asdo vs. Dinshaw Beramji Wadia—Ardesir and H.

392-81—M. M. Munshi.—Chatoorbhooj Morarji and others vs. L. C. Pereira.—Ardesir and H.

122-82—Little, S. F. and N.—Muggonbhai Hemchund vs. L. A. Watkins—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

376-83—Balkrishna and B.—(For parper)—Adurji Edulji Golakhari and another vs. Manecksji Edulji and another—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

350-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Jewandas Kiji Sewji vs. Morarji Sewji—Little S. F. and N.

205-83—Pestonji K.—Framji Hormusji Sett vs. E. C. K. Dillwant and others—Crawford and E.

129-83—Payne, G. and S.—G. Cloese vs. Heerji Ardaseer Dady—Bomonji and H.

451-82—Little, S. F. and N.—Shu Bodhraj Purtabsing vs. Aga Ahmed Alli Masandarana—Tyabji and D.

186-83—Tyabji and D.—Edlji Vikram vs. Nanabhoy Nowroji Sharucha—J. G. Gama.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th August, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·732
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	87·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·5
maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·4
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	310
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during the month	0·59
" " " " Year	39·74

*From midnight to midnight.

LADIES' GOSSIP.

"MADGE" writes in *Truth* :—Going down Bond-street the other day we were attracted by some sweet little fluffy yellow ducks with their parents painted on glass in the window of the Society of Lady Artists, No. 102. We went in and saw lovely things, including brackets, mirrors, overmantles, and screens. One of the latter, painted with rowan-berries, was quite too delightful. Another, with lilies on one panel and poinsettias on the other, was equally beautiful. A third was so skilfully painted that it looked as though a spray of wild convolvulus had been carelessly thrown upon the glass. A greater commendation of this work lies in the fact that the glass on which the flowers, &c., are painted can be cleaned without injury to the colours. If you want to make your brother a present on his approaching birthday, let me recommend you a pipe-rack, with glass at the back and a dog's head painted on it, as though looking out of the window, with a spray of flowers trailing over the top. A perfectly delicious terrier, full of impudent curiosity, was on one, and a self-important pug, looking as though the world were made for him, adorned another.

I discovered there that such things exist as yellow poppies. A group of these were exquisitely painted from nature upon a mirror framed in ebony. The composition of the groups is, as a rule, excellent, there being nothing stiff or forced about the arrangement of the flowers. I could spend a small fortune there if—you know the rest.

Countess Potocka's dress at a recent ball given n Paris perfectly suited her dark style of beauty, and was a triumph of millinery, almost every shade of gold being employed. The skirt of dead gold faille was enveloped in a network of gold-coloured tulle embroidered with amber silk and embossed with very thin stripe of Cordova leather ! The bodice and train were of gold coloured stamped velvet ; and an enormous wreath of tea-roses, starting from the left shoulder, descended very low down on the right side of the skirt. The Countess wore two tea-roses in her hair. The rival beauty on this occasion was the Comtesse de Beaufort, nee Princesse Melanie de Ligne, who is tall and very fair. She wore a white-watered silk dress, the skirt being entirely veiled with white tulle looped up in all directions with bunches of white hyacinths. Similar bunches bunned the edge of the round skirt, as well as the bodice, which was draped with tulle. Braces sprang from the tablier and were tied on the shoulders in a new and indescribable fashion, called "a la Psyche."

On account of their fear of the cholera, most of the French *élegantes* intend this year to patronise as a summer resort, the hilly parts of France, such as the Jura Mountains, Auvergne, and the Pyrenees. They have invented a very pretty sort of costume for these excursions, which, of course, is equally well adapted for Switzerland. The skirt is of otter-coloured vicugna, box-pleated, and falling just below the ankle. The jacket is of the same, well fastened in at the waist by a red silk sash, which is tied with a huge bow at the side. The wearer's crest is embroidered in red on the left side of the chest. Kid or leather boots, buttoned high up over the ankle, Tyrolean gloves, and brigand-shaped brown felt hat, with an eagle's plume, complete the costume.

Here is a lovely dinner dress, seen at Felix's, and destined for the most *spirituelle* of Austrian Princesses. It is composed of emerald-coloured brocade and rose-leaf satin ; there is a long emerald train bordered with tiny pink *plisses* ; the tablier of pale pink satin is covered with silver embroidery, and the edge of the skirt is trimmed with a pink flounce veiled with Mechlin lace ; a rich tunic of green brocade finishes on the right side in a sort of cascade of leaves of the same material, fastened here and there by knots of pink ribbon ; on the left side the tunic ends in two points. The train, lined with pink satin, is turned back on the right side from the waist to the hem, so as to show the lining. The decollete bodice of green brocade is laced up the back, and finished off behind by two fan-like ornaments in pink satin ; a drapery of Mechlin lace follows the line of the shoulders, and is fastened on the top of the left sleeve by a pink satin knot. Pink roses and diamonds are to be worn in the hair with this very elaborate toilette.

A pretty modest-looking dress, for one of those grey days so frequent in the summer, is of grey nun's veiling, so far as the skirt and pouf are concerned, while the bodice is of thin taffeta black silk, with tiny white stripes, opening on a grey waistcoat. A grey blonde fichu passes under the basques of the bodice in front, and is knotted behind, thus forming on the sides tiny lace paniers. The high-crowned grey straw hat is trimmed with black and white birds.

Here is a sweet ball-dress. The short skirt is made entirely of fluffy pleats of white tulle, enclosed in front by an ample tulle veil embroidered with white and silver thistles. An ivory poult-de-soie second skirt, very short indeed, forms tiny paniers, and is bordered by a wreath of small roses with velvet foliage of a brown tint. The bodice is of ivory poult-de-soie, with drapery of tulle embroidered with miniature silver thistles. Is not that a poetic gown ?

THE latest extravagance in France, it appears, for such as are slaves to the fashion of the day, is to paint finger nails, especially the nails of the third and forefingers. An ingenious disciple of the brush and paint-box has, it is narrated, discovered a means for utilising nails in the way described, and rendering the painting on them indelible. Scenery on a Lilliputian scale may ornament nails ; but more generally they are to be used to reproduce the features of a friend, admirer, or lover, these portraits being, it is said, perfectly executed on the inventor's system, guaranteed to last as long as the nail lasts, and to resist any amount of washing. As the nail grows, however, there would be the unpleasant alternative either of cutting away a portion of the portrait or of allowing the nail to grow to an inordinate length, which would necessitate the wearing of special gloves and the adoption of manifold precautions. These are drawbacks which the inventor of nail portraits appears to have lost sight of, but which can hardly fail to suggest themselves to any one contemplating the transformation of the tips of his fingers into a portrait gallery.

MME. ADAM, who has published a lively account of her recent tour to Hungary, repeats the estimate of Hungarian women given by M. Gyulai at a pleasant breakfast party, described at length by the distinguished hostess in a current number of the *Nouvelle Revue*. "Let me speak of our women," said M. Gyulai. "Our national songs describe them as 'neither dark nor fair ;' they are good and tender-hearted, and easily moved by anything noble or generous ; their beauty lis at the same time robust and delicate ; the Hungarian woman has shoulders fit for a sculptor's model and the waist of a wasp ; she is chaste but a little sensual ; our women, like M. Pulszki [who was one of the party], meddle a little too much with politics, especially the peasant women." "They are not *femmelettes*," added M. Zokia ; "most of them ride admirably. They are beginning to care for education" : the necessity for this M. Gyulai thought all the greater because in Hungary women enter more into the men's lives than in other countries. "They go to all public meetings where men go, take the same place in the theatre, and occupy their time in the same way as we do"—which statement would seem to show that Hungarian women are ripe for the advent of Miss Müller, Miss Becker, and the other pioneers of woman's rights.

QUEER STORIES.

JOSEPH GOODE, junior and managing partner in the well-known firm of solicitors, Messrs. Bravo & Bully, was as good a husband as he was a business man, which is saying a great deal. Never had wife less reason than his to complain of the neglect or misconduct of her spouse. And Bessie, on the whole, did not complain. She was both satisfied with, and proud of, her young, handsome, and attentive husband. After several years spent in the holy bonds of matrimony, they both seemed to find these bonds as easy as they were during their honeymoon.

There were, however, two things which troubled Bessie's little heart. The first one was that though her husband's business was extending in a way quite satisfactory to him, it was growing in a manner very unsatisfactory to her. Every day Joseph was becoming more and more of a lady's lawyer. Many of the divorce, theatrical, and breach-of-promise cases every term found their way into his hands. When Bessie glanced at the paper of a morning and saw a law report headed "Sensational divorce," or "Theatrical Scandal," or "Amusing Breach of Promise," she expected to find that the solicitors for the lady were Messrs. Bravo & Bully, and she was seldom disappointed. In fact, it at length became so common that the sight of it began to sicken her. It was not that she objected to Joseph's firm being mixed up in such cases ; it was rather because she objected to Joseph himself being mixed up with such company. Once or twice ladies in trouble with their husbands, or quarrelling with their managers, had, after Joseph left his office, pursued him to his home ; and Bessie had been curious enough to see them. She had succeeded in doing so sometimes, and those she had seen she had not liked. "There was," she told her mother, old Mrs. Grim, "something about their eyes that made her feel uncomfortable. They had a wicked look about them, and she would rather Joseph had nothing to do with the owners of them." At the same time what in her heart troubled her, perhaps quite as much as Joseph's clients' wicked looks was their undoubted beauty. More than once, after seeing some pretty actress, or other fair litigant, leave Joseph's study, she had looked in her glass at her own round, demure little face, and, comparing it with the striking features and glowing eyes of the lady visitor, had thought herself half-wondering if Joseph would always be content with such a commonplace little woman as herself. But he never showed any signs of being charmed by his fair clients' looks. He still appeared as fond of his wife as if she had been the most bewitching of women. So, though she fretted over her fears in private, and once or twice confided a portion of them to Mrs. Grim, she never hinted them to Joseph. Two or three times, when she thought his parting with some of his beautiful visitors was rather affectionate, she felt inclined to do so, and her mother made no secret to her of the fact that she regarded him as a rank hypocrite. But in spite of all this, the warmth and kindliness of his bearing towards her made Bessie feel that whatever her suspicion might be they must be groundless.

The other thing that worried her, and of which she *did* complain to her husband, was his fondness for soldiering. Like some other successful business men, Joseph did not care much for his business. He thought nature intended him to win military glory, and he was continually bewailing the fate that shut him up in an attorney's office. Every time there were any complications abroad he took the deepest interest in them, and again and again declared his intention of volunteering for service should they result in war. At first these bellicose declarations alarmed little Bessie ; but as in every case, when war did result, Joseph discovered that business affairs prevented him from gratifying his longing to participate in the struggle, she began to hear them with considerable equanimity. One consequence, however, of his passion for soldiering she disliked, and disliked bitterly. As he could not be a Regular, he became a Volunteer. He was continually marching and drilling, practising musketry, and camping out with the men of his regiment—the 100last Middlesex. It was a swaggering corps, the 100last, and was composed largely of young professional and business men of warlike tendencies, and was popularly known as the "slaughterers," on account of the ferocious appearance of the members, and the terrible execution it was understood they would do if they ever had a chance of going into action. Every year it had its tent at Wimbledon during the rifle competition, and usually, also, its camp at Richmond. And to these Joseph would go, in spite of all the tears and poutings of poor Bessie. Of Wimbledon, in particular, he was very fond, and while the camp remained there he remained there, seldom doing more than running up to his office when some pressing business compelled him, and then, when he had finished it, returning with all speed to the camp. While he was thus diverting himself, Bessie stopped with her mother, taking care, however, to go down to Wimbledon almost every day, ostensibly to see the shooting, but really to keep an eye on Joseph.

"Eh ? Woman I had in my tent ? Induced to go home ?" said Joseph, with a puzzled look on his face. "What is this ? Pray, go on. I think I'm beginning to understand you."

"Oh, you are !" said Mrs. Grim. "So, you had a lady in your tent this morning, had you ?"

"Yes, of course I had. How did you know ?"

"What !" exclaimed Mrs. Grim, in a shocked tone, and with a look of horror. "What ? Do you confess your perfidy in that barefaced and unblushing manner ? Why, this is worse than ever. I thought you would at least have the decency to be ashamed of it."

"Ashamed of what, Mrs. Grim ?" inquired Joseph.

"Ashamed of what ? Ashamed of your conduct, sir. How dare you confess so boldly your iniquity to your wife's own mother ?"

"What the deuce are you talking about ? I have confessed no iniquity."

"Oh, indeed ! so you consider that it is not iniquitous to deceive a good and trusting wife ? I suppose that's the way lawyers look at such matters. It's just what one might expect of men who don't see anything wrong in assisting thieves and murderers for a few dirty guineas. For my part, I'm only an ordinary—"

"Look up here, Mrs. Grim," interrupted Joseph, determinedly, "I have stood this long enough. I see now what you're driving at. Somebody has told you and Bessie some ridiculous nonsense about that lady in my tent this morning."

"Nobody told her any nonsense. She found it all out herself."

"Did she ? Well, I hope she will henceforth find a better way of occupying her time. The lady in my tent this morning was my sister. She came to England two days ago with her husband, who is one of the Canadian team. They didn't tell us they were coming, intending to surprise us, but when they called at our address they found the house closed up and nobody could tell them where to find us. This morning when in the camp, my sister recognised me. She remained with me while her husband went back to town to arrange some business. He is back again, and both are in my tent now, waiting to be introduced to Bessie. I thought I would surprise her, but I seem to have got the surprise myself instead. If you wait till I telegraph to her, I will introduce you to them. Had not our surprises turned out so frightfully badly to-day, I would give them a greater one than any we have had by introducing you to them as my wife."

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 2nd August.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to H M's approval :—

Army Pay Dept—Capt G H Powell, Essex Regt, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, dated 12th Oct, 1883.

Capt Powell is posted to the 2nd Batn South Wales Borderers.

Capt E L B Thackwell, Royal Fusiliers, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, dated 16th Nov 1883.

Capt Thackwell is posted to the 14th Hussars.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bengal Cavy—Lieut E J Medley, Offg Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Pollard, on furlough.

13th Bengal Lancers—Surg W Conry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg Major W N Keefer, transferred to Port Blair.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St George Gazette, Aug. 8.*)

Mr J B Pennington, Acting Collr, Tanjore, privilege leave for two months, from or after the 1st Augst.

Mr H St A Goodrich, Acting Collr, Bellary, privilege leave for one month and five days from or after 20th Augst.

Major B Fischer, British Consular Agent, Karikal, privilege leave for twenty days from or after the 4th Augst.

The R Hon the Secy of State for India has granted the following extensions of leave :—

Mr W M Thorburn, six months, sick certificate.

Mr J C Hannyngton, fifteen days' furlough.

Mr F H Hebbert, to act as Collr, Dist Magte and Agent, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr Pennington on privilege leave.

Mr C M Mullaly to act as Sub-Coll and Joint Magte Tanjore during the absence of Mr F H Hebbert on other duty.

Mr R Rice, to be Sub-Collr and Joint Magte of Tinnevelly, but to continue to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Kurnool.

Mr H M Winterbotham, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Magte of Tinnevelly during Mr Rice's employment on other duty.

Mr A Thompson, M A, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Magte, Madura, during the absence of Mr Kough on privilege leave.

Mr G W Dance to act as Head Ass to the Collr and Magte of the Dist of Malabar, during the absence of Mr Brodie on other duty.

Major W J Pickance, Supdt of the Central and Dist Jails at Trichinopoly, to be Supdt of the Central and Dist Jails at Coimbatore.

Mr Ed Hadfield, Asst Supdt of Police, Malabar Dist to act as Supdt of Police, Madura Dist, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col F Kilgour.

The Rev D W Kidd, B A, Chaplain of Cuddalore, to be acting Chaplain of St John's District, Bangalore, but to act temporarily as Joint Chaplain of Vepery.

The R Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the issue of a license to the Rev C H Beer of the Godavery Delta Mission, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

Capt L Langley, R E, Exe Engr, Fourth Grade, is attached to the office of the Chief Engr for Irrigation, 2nd W Dept, for temporary duty, with effect from the 30th July.

Mr J P Davidson, Exe Engr, Fourth Grade, to hold charge of the B Project Div in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt F J Romilly, R E, Exe Engr, Fourth Grade, on special duty.

Mr H C Poole, Probry Inspr, Salt Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr C V Dalrymple Hay, Inspr, Fourth Grade, is transferred form the Surla to the Ganjam circle.

Mr C E Stewart, Asst Inspr, is posted to the charge of the Surla circle until further orders.

Mr E A Kelly, Asst Inspr, Salt Dept, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days.

Mr E R R Mainwaring will take charge of the Konada Circle during Mr Kelly's absence on leave.

Mr H A Tarrant, Proby Inspr, is posted to the charge of the Cuddalore Circle—to join at once.

Mr P Lynch, Head Surveyor, No II Party, Madras Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence for forty-six days.

Mr H Cotterill, Head Surveyor, Nilgiri Detachment, Madras Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence for four days.

Mr N J P Gonsalves, Passed Student, First Class Agricultural College, to act as Forest Ranger, Fifth Grade, in the South Coimbatore Division, to join at once and report himself to the Dist Officer, Coimbatore.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The R Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officers to return to duty :—

Lieut C (B Col) D W Williams, Infy ; Lieut Col Furlong, S C ; Major W H Conker, R E.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the R Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Col B (Col) A J Howes Infy, three months, up a (without pay).

Major R C Hutchinson, Infy, thirty days, p a.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut Col (B Col) T W Stansfeld S C (p a) for one year.

Lieut Col (B Col) R Griffith, S C, Wing Comdr. 2nd in Command, 27th N I (p a) for one year.

Lieut-Col (Br Col) A T Searle, S C, Supdt and Agent for Army Clothing, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the 4th August, Lieut Col (B Col) J. C. Hay, S C performing the duties of the appointment on the former officer's responsibility.

The undermentioned Officer has returned from furlough out of India :—

Capt L Langley R En, Exe Eng, 4th Grade P W Dep, arrived from Bombay on the 21st July.

The services of Passed Hospital Apprentice, C R Carroll, are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

H E the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Negapatam, to be designated the "South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps."

Mr C E Crighton Loco and Carriage Supdt, South Indian Ry, to be Commdt.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The services of Mr A B Patterson, Magis and Coll, Allahabad, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce.

Mr T R Wyer, Offg Jt Magis, 1st Grade, Allahabad, to officiate as Magis and Coll, Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr A B Patterson, or until further orders.

Mr C D Steel, Asst Magis and Coll, on return from privilege leave, to the Allahabad Dist.

NOTICE.

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Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FFFF	do.	do.
Do.	Mill	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.	bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

SUTTON'S SEEDS ! AS Agents to SUTTON & SONS, we have just received their sample consignment of this season's seeds, in tin boxes, which are sold as under :—

FLOWER SEEDS.....Rs. 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8
VEGETABLE " ..... " 3-12, 7-8, & 15

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Our periodical supply of the above has just come to hand, and is sold in any quantity, also in tin boxes, as under :—

FLOWER SEEDS, each.....Rs. 5, 7-8, & 10
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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir, embrace this opportunity of congratulating you on the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better one is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Naidongree	Pachmari)	Ppomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
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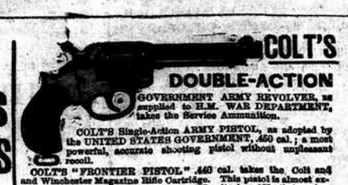

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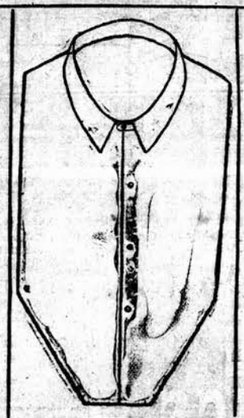
Dress Shirts, ½-doz., R 30/-		French Cambric ½-doz., R 30/-
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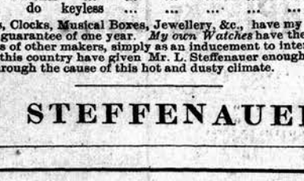

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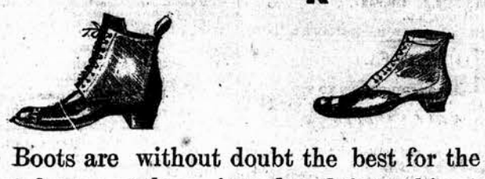

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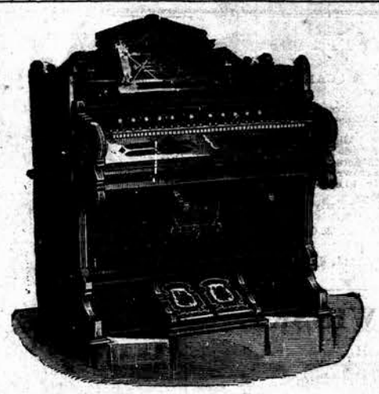

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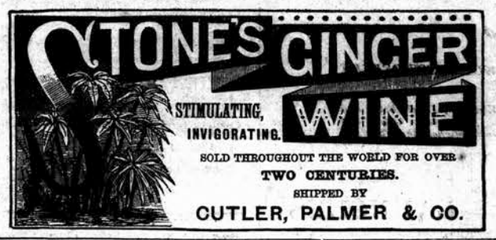

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